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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## MARQUESS CURZON FAVORS GRANTING GREAT CONCESSIONS

British Foreign Minister Holds  
Entente Must Be Maintained  
—Bonar Law Rumors

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable  
PARIS, May 19.—In the event of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation, Marquess Curzon will be in undisputed command, so far as foreign politics are concerned. It is known that he is prepared to make great concessions to the French viewpoint. He holds that the entente must be preserved at all costs. In view of the new German offer expected shortly, it is particularly interesting to observe that Lord Curzon declines to be sounded by the German Ambassador in London.

Here it is believed that the German propositions will be advanced in an early note, but it is doubted whether it will be acceptable. At any rate, the French Government is taking no chances, and is tightening up the pressure in the Ruhr Valley. Its exploitation is given a new impulsion this week. French contingents of troops are being sent to reinforce the army of occupation. The effectives employed will be increased by 15,000 to 20,000 men.

This decision is somewhat surprising, and is explained by the fact that as the stocks of coal at the pithead are reduced, France must be able to intensify the production of the mines.

To Watch Railroads

It must also watch closely the railroads to prevent fraud and the evasion of coal. At the moment, says Le Matin, when conversations may be engaged between the Allies following the demarches of Germany, conversations in which the occupation of the Ruhr must be kept out of the debates, it is more necessary than ever to make that occupation appear a solid, productive, and durable organization.

Pertinax today discusses the attitude of America toward France. All the testimony, he says, is that the majority of the people of the United States is with France. It is represented that precisely as France counts on itself to defend its interest without demanding assistance and counsel, so does America approve French action. When the United States was in daily association with European events it was natural that America, without a practical knowledge of the complicated foreign policy appealed to ideology to make up for lack of experience.

America's Present Attitude

It is concluded that America no longer wants to give idealistic advice to Europe, and that France will look after its own interest, and everybody will be better friends in consequence. The more Europe tries to drag America into European affairs, according to this writer, the worse the relations will be.

There is the greatest commotion in French as well as in British diplomatic circles here concerning the prospect of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation. It is obvious that the effect on foreign policy might be considerable, because it will be remembered that it was Mr. Bonar Law who took the decision to observe benevolent neutrality in respect to the Ruhr operations in the January conference. He is now staying at the Hotel Crillon in strictest incognito. He declines to receive any callers. His secretary, Mr. Davidson, is with him. It appears that he is unable to speak except in whispers. He took a holiday three weeks ago leaving Stanley Baldwin and Marquess Curzon in charge.

Rumor Is Busy

After a sea voyage to Genoa he went to Aix les Bains, and a few days ago reached Paris. Rumor was at once busy. The Christian Science Monitor representative has been in the closest touch with the Prime Minister's friends and entourage, and although Mr. Bonar Law's intentions are not known even to himself, since he has not made up his mind, there is little solid justification for the rumors now circulating. It is true that Sir Thomas Hordoe, the noted physician, crossed specially from London to see him, but the Prime Minister last night spent a pleasant social evening with some personal friends. His attention was called by The Christian Science Monitor representative to the wild statements being made, and he was requested to make an authoritative statement. After consultation it was decided not to issue any bulletin at the moment, but unofficially the Monitor representative may say that on the face of it, much of the excitement is groundless. The Prime Minister merely wants rest and quiet.

The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, through the British Embassy inquired when he might call on Mr. Bonar Law and also invited him to luncheon. The reply was made that Mr. Bonar Law was compelled to decline all invitations to the somewhat mysterious circumstances, for after all a public man cannot suddenly expect to live like a private person, naturally caused the speculation to grow rather than to diminish.

## Casualties Are Witnessed in Communist Disorder

ESSEN, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—A Communist riot killed 10 Communists were wounded and nine policemen were hurt in the latest clash between groups of Communists seeking to force strikes in the mines and the police who are resisting their efforts to take control. The fight took place at the Ministerium Mine, near here, the police beating off an

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Alva B. Adams, New United States Senator

Mr. Adams' home is in Pueblo, Col. He is a Democrat. His appointment was made by Gov. William E. Sweet. He succeeds the late Samuel D. Nicholson, Republican. Mr. Adams is an attorney and is ranked as a "political conservative." His father was three times Governor of Colorado. Mr. Adams will serve until after the 1924 fall election.

## TURKS MAY BANISH POLITICAL LEADERS

Lausanne Conference Accepts  
Ottoman Demand for Action  
Against Prominent Moslems

LAUSANNE, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—One hundred and fifty prominent Turkish Moslems, including the former Sultan, Muhammad V., will be banished from the country under a decision of the Near East Conference, which today accepted a demand from the new Turkish Government for a protocol authorizing the banishment of a number of political leaders and confiscation of their property as traitors.

A list of the men to be banished is to be delivered to the conference by Ismet Pasha, head of the Ankara delegation. Allied spokesmen declared they agreed to the protocol in order to safeguard the whole project of amnesty for the Christians in Asia Minor.

Havas message states that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Gorgi Tchitcherine, has sent from Moscow a telegram to London complaining of the attitude of the Near East conference here, and of the inviting governments, toward the Russian delegation.

The note complains of the failure of the conference to insure the security of the Russian representatives as it had the other delegation, and declaring the responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Vorovsky rests upon the inviting powers.

Greece last night took a more defiant attitude in the reparations dispute with Turkey—an attitude which threatens a rupture of the conference.

Reparation Claims  
The Greek delegation issued an official declaration insisting upon a reciprocal renunciation by Greece and Turkey of all reparation claims. Eleutherios Venizelos, head of the Greek delegation, is regarded by the delegates to the conference as having thus played a card which is calculated to embarrass the Allies by forcing them to support the Greek stand, as the Allies had originally included in the Peace Treaty this mutual renunciation.

Mr. Venizelos referred to this clause, presented to the Turks by the Allies at the last conference and amended at the last minute when the conference collapsed. It provided for direct settlement between Greece and Turkey, and arbitration if an agreement was not reached. Neither Greece nor Turkey accepted this amendment, Turkey refusing to recognize any Greek claims for damages, but being willing to submit its claims against the Greeks to arbitration.

Mr. Venizelos now flatly demands that the Allies restore the original clause of the treaty. In his declaration he ridicules the Turkish claims, saying they are based on supposed Greek responsibility for the Smyrna disaster.

Board Abolition Recognized

The conference formally recognized the abolition of the International Sanitation Board, which has long supervised health conditions in Turkey. As a substitute, Turkey agreed to appoint an advisory board to prepare effective sanitary regulations for the Turkish Straits.

Abolition of the board leaves its treasury of about \$1,500,000 to be dispersed. The allied representatives recommended that the money be used to strengthen Turkey's sanitary defenses by a special commission of the powers, with the League of Nations as arbiter in case of dispute.

## MR. KRASSIN AWAITS REPLY FROM RUSSIA

Liberals and Labor Perturbed  
Over Question—Leaders Cancel Arrangements Made

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 19.—The "Russian crisis" continues to agitate Liberal and Labor circles, where deep forebodings were stirred by the Government's refusal yesterday to pledge itself that there would not be a rupture during the Whit Sunday recess.

Announcement that Marquess Curzon, the Foreign Minister, was leaving town until after the holiday was generally believed to indicate that the whole question would be held in suspense but the Labor members are not taking chances, so Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition, has canceled his arrangements to attend the International Labor and Socialist Congress at Hamburg. Fenner Brockway, the organizing secretary of the Independent Labor Party has also withdrawn.

Meanwhile Leonid Krassin, the Soviet emissary, is awaiting a reply to a long message he sent in code to Moscow after his interview with Lord Curzon. The national council of the Independent Labor Party has issued another public statement, reiterating its expressions of anxiety on the present condition of Russian relations, and giving warning of the "most vigorous resistance of organized labor" in case of a rupture.

The demand is pressed that the Russian proposal for a conference be accepted. The experiences of the British with the Bolsheviks as negotiators at Genoa and Lausanne, and the prevailing belief that they will use a conference mainly as a means of getting publicity for their revolutionary propaganda, account for a large measure of the opposition to such conference, which is therefore considered unlikely.

## SHIPS ADVISED TO DECLARE CARGO

British Chamber Issues Notice on  
Prohibition Ruling

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 19.—The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has issued a notice to shipowners using American ports in regard to the recent United States prohibition ruling. The opinion is expressed that American authorities do not intend to interfere with the carriage of liquor for medicinal purposes.

Regarding liquor for officers and crews, or for other than medicinal purposes, owners are advised to carry such stores if they desire, but to declare and surrender them when entering American territorial waters. The penalties to be thus incurred are said to be small by comparison with those which would apply if no such declaration were made.

With regard to supplies of liquor for passengers the notice says: "It is quite clear the American Government is determined to prevent the carriage of such liquor through American territorial waters."

PARIS, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—The French Line has taken no decision in regard to observance of the United States Supreme Court ruling preventing transportation of liquor within American territorial waters, it was stated today by O. J. Dal Piaz, president of the company.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS AT ROME FOR WORLD PEACE

French Women Take Initiative  
and Push Resolution Through  
—Italian Prospects Brighter

By MARJORIE SHULER  
By Special Cable  
ROME, May 19.—The belief that Benito Mussolini, the Premier, intends to give municipal suffrage to certain groups of women was strengthened by his reception to the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance after the parade this morning.

The first step toward one big union of international organizations was discussed at the closing session today and action taken in plan to federate the alliance and the International Council of Women, although the union has not yet been completed.

The congress committed itself to world peace, the French women taking the initiative in pushing the resolution through. It also went on record in favor of an admission of all countries to the League of Nations.

New Trend Indicated

The program for social morality was adopted, after the most radical medical features were eliminated. An attempt to commit the alliance to mental intelligence tests for women and children failed, the resolutions' committee ruling that the question was irrelevant. The entire stand on welfare measures indicated the new trend toward keeping women's political organizations free from medical influence. One of the two Danish societies affiliated with the alliance withdrew its protest against any welfare endorsements by organizations.

The first clash of the United States in the conference opinion took place yesterday, when a move was made to eliminate the reference to the Declaration of Independence from the alliance charter of equal rights. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt declared that the Declaration of Independence had been established by the Congress voted, by a decided majority, to retain the phrase.

The Government of Egypt was denounced for withdrawing education privileges from women.

A gift of 250 from India was the first contribution in the pledges for the support of the alliance.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot was elected to the executive board.

ROME, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—Approximately 1,000 women.

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## BARS LOWERED FOR 399 SCOTS

Special Entry Permit Granted  
Group Landed at Halifax

WASHINGTON, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—Special permission for the entry into the United States from Halifax of 399 Scottish emigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived on the steamer Cameronia, was granted today by W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Mr. Husband said that, according to his figures, the quota for Great Britain had not been exhausted, despite the fact that ship lines abroad some time ago announced that their bookings contemplated the departure of enough immigrants to make up the total that can enter before the fiscal year ends June 30.

The commissioner suggested that Halifax probably was selected as the port of arrival because of a fear that some other ship loaded with immigrants might reach Boston or New York ahead of the Cameronia.

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## PROSPERITY TO BE MAIN ISSUE BEFORE VOTERS IN 1924 RACE

Democrats May Win Advantage If Republican "Good Times" Fail—Court and Dry Law Held Secondary

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, May 19.—No single development in the United States during the next six months will be observed so anxiously by politicians as the trend of business. On its course—stationary, upward or downward—depends the future of both great parties in 1924. If times remain good, the Democrats, the Republicans, chances of perpetuating themselves are conceded on all hands to be strong. If a period of depression overtakes the country, Democratic prospects will undoubtedly be enhanced. Leaders on both sides are making their calculations primarily on that basis.

No other issue now in sight, even prohibition, is likely to affect voters' judgment so much as prosperity or the absence of prosperity. Such a thing as the World Court proposition will have little chance of arousing the country's interest if the dinner pail is full, conversely, if it happens to be empty. As their "pocket nerve" is affected a year from now, so will the people vote. That is the definite opinion of all shrewd party leaders.

Unemployment Wanes

Because of such an outlook, politicians already are eagerly scanning the business horizon for signs. One school of thought is incorrigibly optimistic. It believes prosperity is here to stay. It sees the Fordney-McCumber tariff law working out satisfactorily and business steadily adjusting itself to its provisions. It points to the disappearance of unemployment, the universal shortage of labor, and an 8-day rate for unskilled work as incontrovertible evidence of sound conditions.

It finds mills, factories and foundries, as well as wholesale and retail businesses of all kinds, in full blast, with the railroads unable to get rolling stock fast enough to keep pace with the demand for freight facilities. All these factors are adduced as prima-facie proof that the depression of 1920 and 1921 has been definitely superseded by national prosperity.

There is another school of thought that does not view either the present or the future through such rose-tinted glasses. Its devotees are convinced that a reaction, while not immediately imminent, is inevitable sooner or later. Those who believe depression is due

## SHIPPING COMBINE CHARGED IN CANADA

Discrimination Existed in Favor  
of American Cargoes—Recommendations Made

OTTAWA, Ont., May 19 (Special).—A royal commission appointed by order-in-council last January to inquire into the alleged existence of a combine among Canadian vessel owners upon the Great Lakes in the matter of the carriage of grain has reported to the Government, following inquiries held at Winnipeg, at Port William, Port Arthur, Montreal, Toronto, Duluth, and Chicago. The report is to the effect that a virtual monopoly existed among such vessel owners during the season of 1922; that as a result of this monopoly rates between Canadian ports had been fixed; that there had been discrimination in favor of cargoes carried from American ports; and that Canadian rates had been excessively high and unjustifiable.

As a result of its findings, the royal commission makes the following recommendations:

1. That supervision of rates charged for the transportation of grain between Canadian ports be placed in the hands of the Railway Commission, or some other independent body with the assistance of shipping experts who are thoroughly conversant with the somewhat difficult problem. That all persons or corporations operating vessels carrying grain between Canadian ports shall be obliged to file with such commission maximum rates, and when not so approving, shall prescribe reasonable maximum rates. That provision shall be made for alteration of such rates to suit different portions and conditions of the shipping season. And that rates in excess of the maximum shall be illegal.

2. That power be placed in the hands of the Governor-in-Council to suspend coasting regulations, in so far as the same may be necessary to enable American vessels to carry grain for winter storage between Canadian ports, and that the Governor-in-Council shall be empowered to suspend such regulations on grain in other cases on the recommendation or report of the commission having power of supervision over rates to be charged on the Great Lakes.

3. That all vessel brokers and persons in any way engaged as agents or otherwise in chartering vessels, or spaces on vessels, from Port William to Port Arthur, must be prohibited from writing cargo for out-turn insurance on grain from acting in any way as agents for the placing of such insurance, and from accepting any commission on such insurance or of any premium connected therewith.

4. That all vessel brokers and persons in any way engaged as agents or otherwise in chartering vessels or space on vessels for the carriage of grain from Port William and Port Arthur eastward at the grain exchange, the place where such chartering for vessels or space is made afford to the grain dealers a detailed statement showing the space, date of shipment for carriage for each grain charter entered each day.

No Obligations in Plan  
"Those, he said, 'are the only things that appear to be lacking.' He added: 'We are in court in every other way. We are eligible as suitors, or citizens are eligible as judges; we are entitled to act through our representatives in the World Court of Arbitration in making up the eligible list and if we agree to pay our share of the expense on condition of having our voice in the election of judges from the eligible list that is all there is to it.'

We subject ourselves to no obligations, except the payment of our share of the expenses, which, of course, is little, just what we do in the postal union, just what we do in all the matters that we undertake with other countries. We assume no other obligation than that, and we acquire no right except the right to vote for a judge.

Now when people talk about our going involved in the League it cannot be but by a treaty. There is no possibility of becoming involved by agreement to divide expenses of a useful tribunal into which we go or do not go as a suitor, as we may choose. Mr. Root asserted that the burden of proof was on those opposed to entering the court, because the court represented an American policy. He added:

It is an adoption by the people of western Europe of the very thing that the American Government and the American people for generations have been urging upon them.

Court Is America's Idea  
We have led the world for more than a century toward the peaceful, judicial settlement of international disputes, beginning with the Jay treaty, beginning back of that with Washington, beginning back of him with Franklin, with countless overtures by Administration after Administration.

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## SHANTUNG BANDIT RISING THREATENED; ARMY DISSATISFIED

General Revolution in Province  
Reported Planned—Govern-  
ment's Inactivity Criticized

By Special Cable  
PEKING, May 19.—Several different groups, representing the Government, and Tsao Kun, military Governor of Chihli Province, have disagreed over the authority to negotiate with the bandits, consequently the negotiations are at a standstill. The bandits call themselves the Shantung People's Army, and reports are in circulation that a general revolution is planned throughout the Province by a union of bandits and soldiers.

Specific confirmation is not obtainable, but several Shantung missionaries report much dissatisfaction with the present administration and a feeling of discontent among merchants and soldiers.

The Chamber of Commerce representatives established connections and offered to serve as hostages if the bandits were released. The bandits replied that they do not want hostages. The merchants offer guaranteed fulfillment of the Government's promises to the bandits.

There is much violent native and foreign criticism of the Government's inactivity. A general demand is made that Tsao Kun be held responsible, dismissed from office, and his property confiscated for indemnities and ransom.

## Government Representatives on Point of Abandoning Negotiations About Captives

PEKING, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—Telegrams to the Chinese Government from Tsao Chwang, commander of the Chinese forces, are held by the mountain outlaws of Shantung, indicate that the Government representatives are on the point of abandoning negotiations for the release of the hostages, because of the bandits' extravagant demands.

The latest terms were that the troops be withdrawn from the entire Province of Shantung, the bandits to constitute the provincial military force. It is intimated that Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, who has been in charge of the governmental parties, still be recalled to Peking.

Disquieting reports have been received here from Linching of curmishers among the troops in that district who are in arrears of pay and of threats by the soldiers to go over to the bandits and make common cause with them in case of a Government. It is rumored that the brigades have been making overtures to the troops.

On the railway sidings at Tsao-chwang, headquarters for the Chinese mission negotiating with the brigades for the release of their prisoners, are 24 sleeping cars with Chinese officials representing the Peking Government, local governments and some of the military authorities. It is freely reported that discussions have arisen over the negotiations.

The foreign legations have received no advice from Tsao-chwang for two days, which tends to encourage the belief that the deadlock soon will be broken.

On the other hand, news dispatches confirm previous statements that the bandits are determined to employ every advantage they possess in their grip on the foreign hostages to profit, not only themselves, but bandit gangs generally throughout the provinces of Shantung and Honan, among whom there appears to be a sort of fraternity.

However sincere may be the provinces of the Peking Government to meet the outlaws' demands for withdrawal of the troops, they appear to have been checked and by the insistence of the militarists that the troops remain on the ground, approximately in the original positions they took when they first went on the trail of the gang that looted the Shanghai-Peking express on May 6.

So far the Foreign Office apparently has not replied to the request of the diplomatic corps that it be acquainted with the incidents of the negotiations. Government officials charged with conducting negotiations for the release of foreigners held in the Paotzuku hills.

## Gen. Ho Fung-yu Menaced by a Revolt of His Soldiers

SHANGHAI, May 19 (By The Associated Press).—General Ho Fung-yu, commander of the Chinese Government troops, surrounding the mountain retreats of the Shantung bandits, no longer is the dreaded foe of the outlaws, but through the present situation has "lost his face" and is menaced by a revolt of his 10,000 or 15,000 soldiers, according to a private report unpublished in China, but received from an authoritative source.

General Ho's grip is said to have weakened largely because the troops he commands have not been paid for 18 months and are envious of the bandits' prestige.

American, British, and French commercial bodies in Shanghai are preparing for a mass meeting to give articulate expression to their anxiety over the foreign captives held at Paotzuku Mountain.

## AMERICA HONORS RUMANIA

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The American Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded to the unknown soldier of Rumania, the American Minister at Bucharest making the presentation in the name of the President of the United States.







## VERMONT EXPECTING BIG INFUX OF SUMMER VISITORS THIS YEAR

State Publicity Campaign Bearing Fruit—Vermont National Association Proposed by John Barrett

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 10 (Special)—With the summer season only a few weeks away chambers of commerce and civic organizations generally throughout the State are making preparations for the biggest season the State ever has known. Inquiries that are being received from all parts of the country indicate that the publicity campaign started less than two years ago is already bearing fruit and giving encouragement for renewed endeavors in the direction of spreading the information of Vermont's wonderful advantages as a summer resort.

Throughout the State, even in some of the smallest hamlets, the people are at work upon all sorts of projects to widen the sphere of knowledge concerning not only Vermont's attractiveness as a vacation land, but also its many natural advantages for the development of certain forms of agriculture and industrial activities. The State Chamber of Commerce and the hotel organizations are especially active in disseminating information, and recently John Barrett, a native of Grafton, Vt., and formerly director of the Pan-American Union, has urged the formation of a Vermont National Association.

In a letter to R. H. Derrah, director of publicity for the Vermont Hotel Association, to be published in the next issue of the New England Beacon, an organ devoted to the forwarding of New England interests, Mr. Barrett has this to say regarding the project:

To increase the prosperity and population of the State of Vermont as a whole and to bring greater happiness and welfare to each of its permanent and temporary residents is Vermont's big problem today.

### Many Routes to Goal

There are many routes that can be pursued to reach this great goal. It is not for this brief story, however, to describe or discuss all or even many of them. Its chief aim is to outline a practical plan for mobilizing an almost limitless reserve force potentially helpful to the State, through an effective organization that may be known as the Vermont National Association.

So that the average person may grasp at once the underlying thought of this plan, it may be said to be closely akin to the plan of the National Association of Universities, colleges and other educational institutions. Such associations have, in the history of nearly all established institutions, been the strongest influence for their growth and prosperity. Co-operation, moreover, between these associations and those of the actual student and undergraduate bodies have accomplished wonders for the intellectual and athletic welfare and the successful progress of their respective institutions.

The Vermont National Association would differ in practice from these alumni associations in that it would be more comprehensive. It would include permanent as well as part-time residents and both regular and occasional visitors, but only those actually interested in the State and desirous of promoting its welfare. It would include all those natives and adopted Vermonters whose permanent and legal homes are beyond its confines and who are loyal to the State's progress, but it would necessarily depend in a large degree on a membership of permanent residents for its active direction and support and successful achievement.

To grasp more fully the thought of this proposition, all those available for membership in the organization might be divided into two classes of Vermonters: one would call the "Inlanders," the other the "Outlanders."

The "Inlanders" would include all natives and other persons having their

permanent legal residence in Vermont, no matter how much and often they might be absent from its territory. The "Outlanders" would include all natives and other persons actually interested in the welfare of the State through temporary residence, visits, associations and connections, but having elsewhere their permanent and legal residence. While the old exact definition of an "Outlander" is a "foreigner" or "outsider," it carries in this connection the more modern meaning of a person who, though legally and technically through residence a foreigner to the State, is still of it and attached to it because of nativity or actual and close interest of some kind, material or sentimental.

Here, therefore, is an extraordinary field of opportunity for Vermont, and this proposed association, because no other state of the United States, in proportion to its population and area, has so largely contributed of its native and adopted sons and daughters to the population and prosperity of other states and countries. As far as can be learned through testing their opinion, as I have done by correspondence and otherwise, the "Outlanders" are ready to co-operate with the "Inlanders" for the good of Vermont, provided this can be accomplished along practical lines. It has been my privilege, since I first suggested this plan at the meeting of the Vermont Hotel Association at Manchester in October, 1922, to try out sentiment among both "Inlanders" and "Outlanders." Almost invariably the responses have been most favorable and encouraging. The "Outlanders" I have reached through local Vermont associations like those in or near Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco, and through correspondence directly with individuals.

In an effort to make sure of my premises, I sent letters to several scores of "Outlanders," asking them if they would actually join such an association and contribute materially to its support. A surprisingly large majority replied "yes" with enthusiasm and offers of contributions if needed. Soon I shall send out another lot of letters to others in order to make sure whether or not this vast host was thoroughly dependable or not.

### Gratifying Response

Now, as to the "Inlanders." During my brief speaking trip to Vermont in late February and early March, I tested responsible local opinion in Montpelier, Brattleboro, Windsor, and Chittenden through actual conferences with representative men and women. This sounding of opinion was continued by a series of letters of inquiry to other Vermonters. Again there was the same gratifying response. That energetic and indefatigable Vermont "booster," R. H. Derrah, director of publicity for the Vermont Hotel Association, has also followed up my Manchester suggestion by testing the viewpoint of Vermont's hotel men. He informed me that they are strongly for it and see great possibilities of co-operation between it and the Vermont Hotel Association for the good of the State as well as for the patronage of their establishments.

From the honor of the State Chamber of Commerce and its forceful secretary, James P. Taylor, I believe that it would have the same feeling as to its possibilities and to co-operation of the chamber. Also doubtless it could count upon the hearty interest of the Publicity Bureau and its experienced director, Mr. Crockett.

The Vermont National Association should become a powerful co-operative factor in raising funds for advertising the State's possibilities; in developing its resources, agricultural and industrial; in advancing its human interest conditions, economic, social and educational; in adding to the value of and demand for its farms; in improving its network of roads; in beautifying its villages and cities; in protecting its forests, streams and lakes; in bettering and popularizing its hotels; in building better and more schoolhouses, attractive town halls and community houses, libraries and other institutions of town, county, state and philanthropic support; in the endorsing of its universities, colleges and private educational institutions; and in promoting other movements and activities to advance the welfare of the State, and of its people, including both permanent and temporary residents.

### "BIG THREE" CREWS TO MEET ON CHARLES

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton crews will meet for the first time this spring on the Charles River this afternoon when the 150-pound varsity crews of the "Big Three" race over the Henley course in the final day of the Harvard invitation regatta. Last year Princeton won the race, but the Orange and Black is hardly expected to win today as both Yale and Harvard appear better than in 1922 while the Tigers have not been doing as well on the water this season. Harvard and Yale will also meet for the class championship of the two universities.

E. D. Emerson ES. of Duluth won the singles sculling championship of Harvard yesterday when he defeated J. O. Bangs '25 over the one-mile course by five lengths in 6m. 55s. Emerson is a splendid sculler, and if he goes to Philadelphia to represent Harvard in the first intercollegiate singles sculling championship race at the American Henley he should capture the title for the Crimson. L. J. Moore '25 and W. H. Mitchell captured the doubles by defeating C. L. Dane '26 and C. R. Heuss '26 by three lengths in 6m. Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., was the winner of the race for schoolboy eights and took the Yale Challenge Cup. Choate won by defeating Kent School by two lengths over the mile course in 5m. 19s.

**WATER SYSTEMS**  
"Farm Home"  
NO INFORMATION ON REQUEST  
ROBBINS PHALON CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.

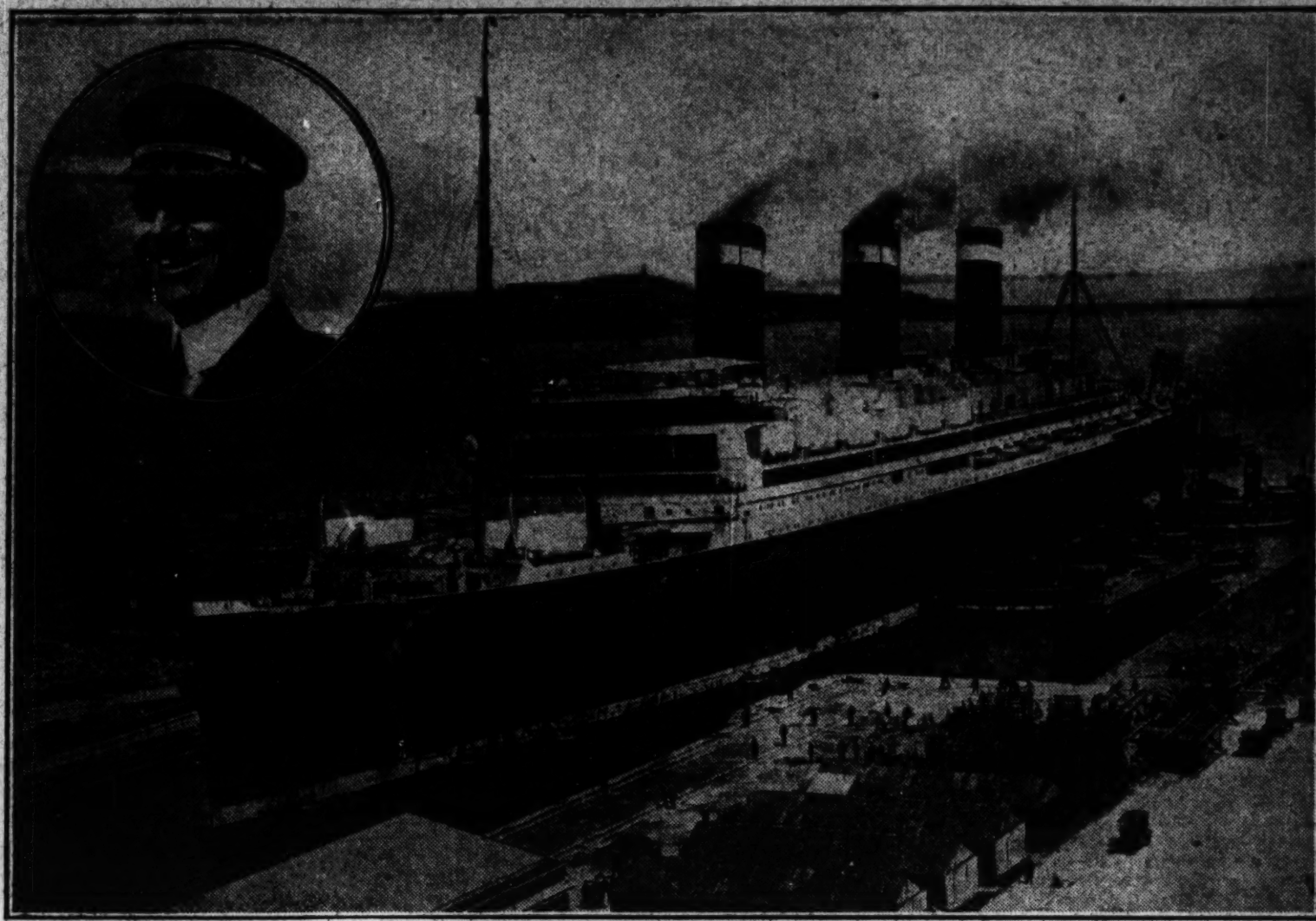
### CAKES—INDIVIDUALS OR LOAF

Home-Made Pies

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## Battery of Tugs Warping Leviathan Into Boston Dry Dock



By Staff Photographer

## SCHOOL SAVINGS PRIZES AWARDED

Haverhill Stands First Among Class B Cities

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 10 (Special)—Information was received yesterday that this city had won first prize in the country-wide contest in Class B among school children for the best work in saving money through the automatic receiving thrift system in the national thrift week contest. Class B included cities in which the number of children enrolled in school buildings was in excess of 5000, but less than 10,000. The prize is \$100 and sent to the school department.

Haverhill had 58.9 per cent of the 6630 enrollment in 15 buildings as savers, and 57.5 with bank accounts. The system in this city was operated by three savings banks co-operating and was started in November, 1921.

New Orleans, La., won in Class A with 75.5 per cent of the 35,864 enrollment in 77 buildings as savers, and 42.4 per cent with bank accounts. Class A included cities in which the children enrolled exceeded 10,000.

Bay City, Mich., won in Class C with 80.13 per cent of the 4530 enrollment in 16 buildings as savers, and 52.29 per cent with bank accounts. Class C included cities with more than 2000, but less than 5000. Montpelier, Vt., won in Class D, cities with less than 2000 children enrolled, with 84.4 per cent of the enrollment of 825 with bank accounts.

In Class A, Worcester, Mass., came second to New Orleans, with 16,841 pupils and 57.3 per cent savers.

## MASONS PAY HONOR TO HENRY PRICE

Lodge Bearing His Name Makes Pilgrimage to Townsend

Memorial services in honor of Henry Price, first Grand Master of Masons in the United States, were conducted this afternoon by Henry Price Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Charlestown, at Townsend Harbor.

Mass. The oration was delivered by Most Worshipful Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts.

Henry Price dwelt in Townsend and, in addition to the high Masonic honor which he received from the Grand Master of Masons in Great Britain in 1733, he represented Townsend in the Colonial Legislature. To Henry Price came the fraternal honor of making Benjamin Franklin Grand Master of Masons of the Province of Pennsylvania. Through the records of Masonry extend today, Melvin M. Johnson, when he was Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, wrote an elaborate review proving beyond cavil that to Massachusetts belongs the honor of having the oldest regular and duly constituted organization in the United States although Pennsylvania claims older lodges than St. John's of Boston.

In Townsend this afternoon, many members of Henry Price Lodge, Charlestown, assembled to pay honor to the founder of constituted Craft Masonry in the western hemisphere. It is because of the position Henry Price holds in the fraternity in this State that the Massachusetts jurisdiction gives to each Master Mason of 50 years' membership, a gold medal entitled, "The Henry Price Medal."

Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston, District Deputy Grand Master for the third Masonic district of the State, which includes Charlestown, was one of the Grand Lodge officials attending today's memorial exercises. The Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Leonard W. Marston, was in charge of the ceremonies. The Charlestown Masons, with the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, left Charlestown for the trip to Townsend.

## BIG LINER SCRAPPED; READY FOR PAINT

Leviathan Also to Be Fitted Out in Boston Dry Dock

As the water was pumped at the rate of 60,000 gallons a minute out of the giant South Boston drydock yesterday, in which the Leviathan, said to be the largest vessel in the world, is cradled after its trip from Newport News, a regiment of workmen standing on rafts scraped away at the ship's sides with the falling tide, so that in the time it had taken to empty the dock the task of scraping had been completed. This began the first day of the stay which the newly conditioned Leviathan will make in Boston before starting on the transatlantic service under the American flag.

The work will be pressed as rapidly as possible, officials say. The Leviathan's staging for the painters is already hemming in her sides in the new empty dock. For two weeks she will remain there, the remainder of the month being taken up with installation of furnishings at the Army Base, South Boston. The equipment then added will include china for dining room, 102,000 pieces; china for restaurant, 119,278; glassware, 48,085; silverware, 71,798; galley utensils, 23,000; blankets, 34,000 pounds; mattresses, 449 pounds; linen, 190,000 pounds. The entire table service, now stored at the Army Base is sufficient to serve a banquet to 25,000 persons, for which meal the entire crew, to number 1700, might well be needed to wash dishes.

Feeling that the Leviathan really belongs to the American taxpayer, officials of the Shipping Board said yesterday that an opportunity would be afforded Bostonians to visit the vessel after it is ready for the water. As it comes to Boston it represents a very large investment. The Germans spent \$10,000,000 in the original construction which would represent from two to three times that sum to duplicate now. After resting in the mud at Hoboken without particular attention since service as a troopship in 1917, \$9,000,000 more was spent in "re-making" the ship by the Government.

As an example of the kind of reconditioning that has been done, the steam radiators in the staterooms and elsewhere are composed of coils of the finest copper, tested to 600 pounds. The German wiring of the ship would never have passed American inspectors. It is said, so the German wires that were used for lighting will be used by Americans only to ring bells.

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## JAPANESE TRADE CALLED PEACE LINK

Economic Alliance With America Prevents War, New England Conference Is Told

Attention was turned from the Atlantic seaboard and the markets of Europe to the Pacific and the undeveloped field in the Far East at the banquet and final session of the New England Foreign Trade Convention last evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The export trade of Japan with the United States increased from \$45,000,000 in 1912 to five times that amount in 1919, according to Raita Fujiyama, president of the Japanese national Chamber of Commerce. "America is our best customer, next to China, and American business in Japan is greater than that of any other nation. This business interdependence constitutes an economic alliance which may be relied upon to keep peace in the Far East, even though political alliances are lacking."

Of Far Eastern countries, however, China possesses the greatest potential market, declared Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Company.

"Revolutions come and revolutions go, but the business of China goes on forever," he said. "It is little affected by political conditions—a fact which is of great significance for concerns which plan to enter the country. To create a demand for any article in China means the creation of an almost unlimited market, and as the Chinese come into contact with western civilization, the demand for the products of western factories will rapidly increase."

During the concluding sessions of the convention yesterday, plans were laid for receiving the National Foreign Trade Convention, which will meet in Boston next year. This national gathering met in New Orleans this year, and it is expected that 3000 delegates will attend the three-day session in Boston during next May. The program is in the hands of the National Foreign Trade Council, which has as its purpose the development in the United States of a foreign trade consciousness, and a realization of the part America must play in a world of barter and exchange.

MARSHAL FOCH FINISHES TOUR  
PARIS, May 10—Marshal Foch returned this morning from his triumphal tour of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

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Outsize Mercerized Lisle Hose, full fashioned ..... 1.00 and 1.25  
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All Silk Ingrain Dye Silk Hose, with lisle lined garter welts. .... 3.00

White Chiffon Hose, very clear weave; splendid value ..... 4.00  
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Lace Clocked White Silk Hose, several designs ..... 2.95

All Silk Ingrain Hose, with lisle lined garter welts. Special, 1.75

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### The Singing Butterflies

AFTER dinner, when the day was warm and quiet, Grandpa Pat and Little Pat used to creep off to the bottom of the garden where the beehives were. Grandpa Pat had a wooden bench under the lemon tree, and Little Pat lay on the grass at his feet. He lay flat on his back and looked up at the shiny, dark green leaves. The bees droned among the canterbury bells. Grandpa Pat leaned his head back against the tree trunk and started to nap. But Little Pat wished to talk.

"Grandpa Pat," said he, rolling over and resting the little point of his chin in the palm of his hand. "Grandpa, there's a hummingbird just above your head. If you'd like to look up gently, think he might light on your nose."

Grandpa Pat snored on.

"Grandpa Pat, it looks as if you'd have a hole in your stocking in a day or two." Even this didn't rouse him. Little Pat sighed and then tried to find a story for stories, warm—quiet and—sleepy. He closed his eyes again.

"Oh dear," said Little Pat. "Here, wake up, Grandpa Pat. I want a story about something strange and cool, please."

"About something strange—and cool—I can tell you about something beautiful, as well as cool and strange."

"Ah," said Little Pat and rolled over on his back again, prepared to listen. For there was no one who could tell such perfectly thrilling, or wonder-

fully interesting, or delightfully amusing stories, as his own grandfather.

"Far away," began Grandpa Pat. "In the Northland, where everything is cold and clear and deep, still blue, is where the story comes from. Only white Polar bears and shiny seals and seagulls live there—it is so dreadfully cold. The water is dark, dark blue and, here and there huge icebergs sail slowly by like still, white ships. It is very cold! Your breath would freeze before it left your mouth, and you'd have long icicles from every finger." Grandpa Pat paused and smiled at the little boy at his feet.

"Grandpa! Do go on. This is fine," said Little Pat.

"Yes, yes," said Grandpa Pat. "Very interesting. That's the cool part. Now here comes the strange bit. Did I say that nothing but bears and seals and gulls live in this country? Well, there is one other thing. Butterflies! Hundreds and hundreds of beautiful butterflies fly about the icebergs and over the sea. When they are over the ice, they are pure snow white and, when they are over the sea, they are blue and, when they are up in the air, they are no color at all. You could see through them. These butterflies have beautiful, clear voices and sing most wonderful songs all day long. Whenever there is a little baby seal or a tiny bear who wants to lie in the shade of a tree of course, there are no trees so far north, these kind butterflies fly close together in a white cloud to keep the light from his eyes."

"Grandpa! Is that a true story?" said Little Pat, his eyes popping.

"Do you think so?" Grandpa Pat began to chuckle.

"Oh Grandpa, how you fooled me!"

## MERRIMACK RIVER BRIDGE MAY CLOSE

### More Funds Needed for Structure at Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 18 (Special)—Robert H. Mitchell, chairman of the county commissioners and of the special commission for the reconstruction of the Haverhill lower bridge over the Merrimack River, announces that if the commission is not permitted to begin construction work this year he will order the bridge closed to electric car travel and heavy trucks.

Only two bidders for the contract and both were above the \$900,000 authorized expenditure in the special legislative act. The special commission has asked for an additional \$150,000 and the measure will come before the House on Monday. An effect was made to have the rules suspended so that the bill could be passed by the House yesterday, but it failed. The Senate passed the bill.

The members of the special commission blame the cause for the delay upon the Legislature of last year because it cut down the appropriation asked for in the original bill was for \$1,250,000, but it was later decided that \$1,100,000 might be sufficient. Legislators expected prices of materials and labor to drop, but they have advanced.

**SPECIAL ELECTION CALLED**

AUGUSTA, Me., May 19—Gov. Percival P. Baxter yesterday issued a proclamation calling for a special election of voters of Maine on the third Monday in October on the so-called 48-hour bill initiated by the people. If the bill becomes law, children can be employed in Maine's manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments only 48 hours per week. The present limit on such employment is 54 hours.

## LILACS IN FULL FLOWER TO DRAW THOUSANDS TO ARBORETUM

### Radio Announcement Expected to Increase Throngs Gathering for Spring Display

Tomorrow will be Lilac Sunday at the Arnold Arboretum, an event always attracting flower lovers of New England; also garden makers of other sections, as tourists make a point of being in Boston during the Lilac show.

Of course nurserymen and expert horticulturists find much of interest in the rare and unusual lilacs which have a prominent place in the Arboretum collection, but it is when the so-called common lilacs are in flower that the multitude flocks out to see them. It is the lilacs of this class which are now at the height of their beauty and if the weather is favorable, as many as 20,000 people may be expected to visit the Arboretum between daybreak and nightfall tomorrow. Probably this year the number of visitors will be increased by the radio announcement that the lilacs are in bloom. When the blooming of the Japanese cherries was announced in this manner, a few weeks ago, an unprecedented crowd appeared within the following two or three days.

The Arnold Arboretum has one of the largest and most complete collections of lilacs ever gotten together, with at least 250 species, varieties and hybrids. They represent many parts of the world, with some of the finest from China and other countries of the Far East. It is a peculiarity of the Chinese lilacs that some varieties flower very early, while others bloom equally late. Because of this fact they help to extend the lilac season many weeks.

At the very end of the season the Chinese lilac called *Syringa Villosa* will attract attention. This lilac has become fairly common in gardens, and makes a fine round-headed shrub.

## MUSTER PLANNED OF WOMAN GROUPS TO COMBAT CRIME

To plan co-operation of all important organizations of women in the United States in the bringing about of law observance, prohibition enforcement, the election to office of loyal men and women, and a continuous drive against loose-thinking which tends to undermine democracy, is the object of a meeting called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., president of the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, for 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the headquarters of the board, 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, Mass., legislative chairman of the National Congress of Mother and Parent-Teacher Associations, and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are to speak.

Through this movement it is expected to secure the energies of the manhood of the Nation for a more concentrated and continuous effort in support of American ideals than has ever been known.

Among the many organizations sending representatives are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Mother and Parent-Teacher associations, the Young Women's Christian Association, the King's Daughters, and the women's societies of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches.

**WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—The Bristol plant of the National India Rubber Company yesterday announced a 5 per cent wage increase, with the institution of a five-day week next month. In the shoe division, engaged in the manufacture of "Keds," where production will be curtailed. The wire division is to remain on full time.

**GIFTS FOR Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19—Two gifts amounting to \$700,000 were announced last night by the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. One is of \$500,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, and is contingent on the success of the college expansion fund campaign for \$2,000,000, and the other of \$200,000 from Herbert L. Pratt, of New York, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and vice-president of the college. This gift will be used for the erection of a dormitory.

Among the guests of the evening who have distinguished themselves in their careers as members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts will be: Cresson S. Currier, Grand Patron; Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Associate Grand Patron; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Viola F. Pettus, Past Grand Patron; George A. Mosher, Past Grand Patron; and Albert A. Thomas, Past Grand Patron.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, points out in his bulletins that it is important that lilacs going into the home garden should be grown on their own roots and not budded or grafted on other lilacs or on privet. If this precaution is taken, the fancy varieties purchased will never revert to the old-fashioned or common lilac. Of course, this reversion never actually takes place, but it often happens that suckers coming up from the roots make a ranker growth than the grafted plant and so crowd out the latter. For those proceeding to the Arboretum by way of the Forest Hills terminal, the nearest approach to the lilac section is by the first gate off the parkway going toward Jamaica Pond.

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## Hadassah Members in Grand Chapter of Eastern Star



## CHAPTER OF STAR IS TO CELEBRATE

### Hadassah to Honor Grand Officers on Anniversary

Members of Hadassah Chapter of Dorchester, Order of the Eastern Star, are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the sixteenth anniversary on Wednesday, May 23. A fitting part of the ceremonies attendant on the event will be the reception to four of Hadassah's members who were honored with election or appointment to offices in the Grand Chapter at the recent convention of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts.

Hadassah, being one of the very few chapters of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts to possess a temple of its own, is well equipped to stage the coming ceremonies as they should be. The temple, one time a church, standing in Virginia Street, Dorchester, will accommodate several hundred persons. It will be appropriately decorated for the occasion.

The newly elected and installed Grand Matron, Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, who was Worthy Matron of Hadassah Chapter in 1917, has appointed Mrs. Rose A. Little, past Worthy Matron, to be Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter; Mrs. Annie E. Ham, past Worthy Matron, and wife of Guy A. Ham, past Worthy Patron, to be Grand Marshal of the Grand Chapter, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fletcher, the present Worthy Matron of Hadassah, to be Grand Ruth.

Mrs. Payzant is Hadassah Chapter's third member to enjoy the honor of being elevated to the highest position in the gift of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts. The former members of Hadassah Chapter who were elected to these high places were Mrs. Maude E. Wright, chosen Grand Matron and Guy A. Ham, chosen Grand Patron.

Preparations for Hadassah's sixteenth anniversary and the reception to its members who are officers in the Grand Chapter this year are in the hands of Mrs. Annie M. Jackson, past matron, and Robert R. Clark, past patron, as chairmen. Elaborate and ornamental programs have been prepared containing portraits of the officers, a menu of the dinner and the order of the entertainment and concert.

In addition to elaborate decoration of Hadassah Chapter's Temple, a profusion of flowers will give color and attraction to the ceremonials. The usual custom of presenting gifts to the new Grand Chapter officials who are affiliated with Hadassah will unquestionably be followed.

Among the guests of the evening who have distinguished themselves in their careers as members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts will be: Cresson S. Currier, Grand Patron; Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Associate Grand Patron; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Viola F. Pettus, Past Grand Patron; George A. Mosher, Past Grand Patron; and Albert A. Thomas, Past Grand Patron.

Upper Left—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fletcher, Worthy Matron and Grand Ruth.  
Upper Right—Mrs. Rose E. Little, Past Matron and Grand Chaplain;  
Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Past Matron and Grand Marshal

## THEATERS

### "The Covered Wagon"

Produced by the Famous Player-Lasky Corporation and enlisted attention perhaps unequalled by any special film production of recent years, "The Covered Wagon" will have its Boston premier at the Majestic Theater Monday evening. In the cast are J. Warren Kerrigan, making his return to the screen in this production; Lola Wilson, Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Alan Hale, Charles Ogle, Ethel Wales, Guy Oliver and John Fox, Chief Yellow Knife, the Arapahoe leader, with 500 bucks and their 500 squaws and papposes.

The picture play in the Cunningham scenario and James Cruze picturing of Emerson Hough's novel, "The Covered Wagon," and was made in the states of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California, where much of the action takes place.

Like the book, the picture must present the continuity of 2000 miles of travel from Westport, Landing (Kansas City) to the Pacific Northwest. It is the story of the Wingate family, their daughter and her rival suitors during their passage of the long, long Oregon Trail in the caravan of 500 covered wagons or prairie schooners. The settlement of western America is typified. Among the chief incidents are the crossing of the Platte by floating transports, the prairie fire, the buffalo rush, the attack by the Indians, the interrupted wedding, the gold discovery in California. A rich vein of western comedy runs through the film.

In the production at the Majestic there will be a stage-picture as well as movies; actors, singers, dancers etc. In a revival of the pioneer merry-makings. A large orchestra and the stage musical ensemble will be directed by Frederick Arundel.

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## INTEREST IN HEROES OF JAPAN ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19 (Special)—Expressing the hope for the development of an international mind in pupils, Frank D. Stutz of the Marine Park High School, at Dayton, O., in an address at the annual meeting of the Hartford County Teachers' Association here yesterday, urged a breadth of view which would lead pupils to take an interest in the heroes of ancient Japan as well as those of ancient Greece.

The following officers were elected: President, Jonas M. Tompkins, superintendent of the Northeast School, Hartford; vice-president, William H. Mandrey, Bloomfield; secretary, Miss Arline Thompson, Wethersfield; treasurer, Daniel Howard, Windsor; auditor, Edward E. Weeks, New Britain; executive committee, Dr. Albert B. Meredith, state commissioner of education; Harold S. Gray, Bristol; Lloyd H. Bigbee, superintendent of the West Hartford schools.

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12-Inch Size .....\$6.49  
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**BEACON BRAND**—10-in. drive wheel, 4 blades, ball bearing.

14-Inch Size .....\$11.98  
16-Inch Size .....\$12.49  
18-Inch Size .....\$12.98

**INVINCIBLE BRAND**—4 blades, ball bearing, 9-inch drive wheel.

12-Inch Size .....\$9.98  
14-Inch Size .....\$10.98  
16-Inch Size .....\$11.49  
18-Inch Size .....\$11.98

No mail or phone orders. BASEMENT

## LAWMAKERS FACE BUSY FINAL WEEK

### Bank Tax, Gasoline Law, Equal Pay and Street Widening Up for Last Action

With the solution of the national bank tax problem, disposal of the gasoline tax law, the equal pay for school teachers bill and the issues of compulsory automobile insurance and the proposed widening of Cambridge and Court streets in Boston—the only important unsettled matters—prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature is looked for toward the close of the coming week.

Both the 2-cent per gallon gasoline tax measure and the equal pay for equal service bill have been passed by both branches. The Senate, however, amended the former in a minor way and the latter by provision for referendum to the voters of Boston. Both of the measures will be received in the House for concurrence on Monday.

The compulsory automobile liability insurance measure is still in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means. Differences over the Cambridge Street widening appear to have been ironed out. The House now has before it a bill which is a new draft of the original bill and contains certain protective provisions against real estate speculation along the route and against other possibilities in carrying out the project.

The national bank tax question is gradually rounding into something definite. A compromise bill has been worked out through conferences between representatives of the national banks and the members of the two joint committees of the Legislature, ways and means and taxation. Final agreement is said to await the assent of Daniel G. Wingo, president of the First National Bank of Boston, which institution brought the first case in 1917 to test the constitutionality of the bank tax law under which bank shares were taxed at the local property rate.

Under the compromise bill the income of national banks will be taxed at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. This is virtually double the tax that they contend is legal. At the same time the bill increases by 1/2 of 1 per cent the tax on income from intangibles and by a similar amount the domestic corporation tax. It is also understood that the State has agreed to pay back to the banks \$2,300,000 of the taxes which the banks contend have been illegally collected. This responsibility the Commonwealth will assume despite the fact that the bulk of the revenue from the national bank tax has been distributed by the cities and towns.

It is estimated that the new measure will provide for a revenue of about 60 per cent of that previously collected from the national banks.

**VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IS TOPIC**

Prof. C. A. Rucknick of Wellesley College is to speak on "Vocational Tests as Aids to Vocational Guidance and Selection" at the spring meeting of the Huntington School Parent-Teachers' Association next Wednesday afternoon. Musical organizations of the school will give a program of music.

## BAKULE SINGERS TO VISIT BOSTON

### 35 Czech Pupils and Five Teachers Will Stay 10 Days

Pupils from the Bakule School Unit of Prague, Czechoslovakia, 11 boys, 24 girls, and five teachers, on a goodwill tour of the United States as guests of the American Junior Red Cross, are due to arrive in Boston at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will make Boston their headquarters during the following 10 days. Representatives of the Mayor, the city reception committee, the Junior Red Cross, and officers of the Bohemian Slavonic Club, the local organization of the Czechoslovak people, will meet them at the South Station and conduct them to the house at 512 Commonwealth Avenue, which is to be their home while in Boston. This has been fitted up with supplies from the Red Cross and private contributions.

A program of entertainment for the children has been prepared by Prof. Arthur I. Andrews of Tufts College. Starting at 1:30 o'clock, they will go first to Harvard College, then to Tufts and on to Lexington Green, where Prof. A. H. Gilmer will tell them the story of the Minute Men. The return will be made through Cambridge, passing Longfellow's house and the Harvard Stadium.

Beginning with a trip to Shady Hill School, Cambridge, and a picnic luncheon on the school grounds, Monday morning, a reception will be given the children by Mayor Curley in the afternoon. Afterward they will visit Wentworth Institute, where Mr. Bakule will address the manual training teachers of the Boston public schools, his pupils illustrating his remarks. A supper and motor trip through the Boston park system will follow. Tuesday and Wednesday they will spend in Brunswick, Me., and on to Lexington Green, where Prof. A. H. Gilmer will tell them the story of the Minute Men. The return will be made through Cambridge, passing Longfellow's house and the Harvard Stadium.

Wellesley, Canton and Providence, R. I., will next be visited with a return to spend Sunday in Boston as guests at the Czechoslovak Club. Malden and Somerville will occupy the next two days and the party will leave Boston on Wednesday, May 30, with possible exercises on Boston Common as a send-off.

The visit is the first of many which the American Junior Red Cross hopes to organize among the children of different countries with the view of bringing about an international sympathy and understanding among the future men and women of the world which shall result in making war impossible.

Attracting convenient programs of the New England visit have been gotten out by the School of Printing and Graphic Arts of Wentworth Institute.

## Sale of Silks

### Three Lots

Silk-and-Wool Printed Crepes. Navy, brown, sand, white and black grounds with rich Oriental designs and colorings. The lowest price at which these crepes have sold previous to this sale is \$5.85 a yard.

For this Sale..... **\$2.85**

Printed Crepe de Chine. Foulard designs, medium and small designs. In black and white, navy and white, white and navy, white and black.

At **\$2.35** Yard

Ripple Crepe (silk and fibre). A very rich cloth with lustrous face. Large variety of sport and staple colors.

At **\$2.85** Yard

### Three Hundred Yards

## Scotch Madras

Less Than Half Today's Cost to Import

Imported Madras, 50 inches wide, natural and multi-colored in a beautiful range of designs. Presenting an unusual opportunity to furnish town or country home with one of the most attractive of drapery fabrics.

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## Madras Curtains

We have taken 112 pairs of imported cream madras curtains selling at \$7.50 per pair, with designs in attractive and durable colors; finished with valance and ready to hang, and shall offer them in connection with the above at, per pair..... **\$5**

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BOSTON



## NEAR EAST RELIEF PLEA OF CHURCHES

15 Religious Denominations Unite  
in Move to Have Inter-Allied  
Commission Study Issue

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, May 19.—Following a conference of representatives of 15 religious denominations plans have been matured for a combined national effort of all organizations which have hitherto made justice in the Near East their concern, to obtain more definite action through the American Government and by means of agencies abroad.

An inter-denominational committee headed by Dr. Stanley White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has been intrusted with the campaign, which includes the sending of a delegation to Washington to lay its demands before the Department of State; the submission of identical resolutions to every church body of national importance in America, especially those denominations which are holding church assemblies this spring and summer, and the awakening of the American public through a campaign of education to the need of making fair dealing in the Near East a political issue at the coming elections.

The other members of the committee of action include Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. W. C. Emhardt, executive secretary to the committee on succor to the Near East of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-America Society, with an assisting committee from that organization, and M. Vartan Malcom, representative in America for the Armenian national delegation.

The main terms of a fourfold demand, drawn up for presentation to the State Department and in slightly modified form to be acted on by religious bodies, follow:

To endeavor to bring to practical outcome the Harding-Hughes suggestion of April 2, looking toward the creation of a joint inter-allied commission to study and issue recommendations on the whole Near East relief problem.

To seek to renew positive interest on the part of the American Government in a loan to the Greek Government, mainly for relief and refuge purposes.

To correlate the problem of the minorities in Turkey for their benefit with the urgency and the value of American religious and philanthropic work.

Finally, and most emphasized of all, to attempt to stem the tide of neglect of the problem of the Armenian national home, and to revive it from its stultification by the first Lausanne Conference.

The initial conference was called by J. R. Voris, director of church relations of the Near East Relief, and the resulting co-ordinated campaign is regarded as one of the most comprehensive interdenominational efforts yet inaugurated here, rivaling the joint forces brought to bear in the prohibition movement.

Among the participating supporters are Dr. Thomas Burgess, national secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Abram Duryee, educational secretary of the Reformed Church of North America; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland of the Federal Council of Churches; the Rev. George Bayard Young of the Lutherans, Dr. John M. Moore of the northern Baptists and the Rev. Henry Allen Tupper of Washington for the southern Baptists, Dr. Finis S. Idelman of the Disciples of Christ, Rev. M. T. Kaldjian of the Armenian Protestants, and many others, while co-operating agencies include the Society of Political and Social Justice in the Near East, headed by Dr. Paul S. Leinbach of Philadelphia, and the Justice to Armenia Society of the Pacific Coast, headed by Justice Hugh N. Wells.

### BEN W. HOOPER ASSAILS WETS

Warns New York Politicians  
Against "Nullification Move"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, May 19.—Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railway Labor Board, roundly condemned the efforts of the wet leaders among New York politicians to make the Eighteenth Amendment ineffective in this State. "Such a movement is in accord with the spirit of nullification," said Mr. Hooper in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The situation in New York is of more than ordinary interest to Mr. Hooper, in view of his own experience in striving for law enforcement over the prohibition question in Tennessee. He said: "I was elected Governor of Tennessee on just this very issue in 1911 and again in 1913. The issue was not so much prohibition as it was law enforcement. It was a question of making laws and obeying them."

"The repeal by the New York Legislature of its prohibition-enforcement laws may become a question of grave concern through the legal complications that may arise. But there is a consideration of vastly more importance than the merely legal phases of the case."

"One cannot help but recall the situation that arose about 70 years ago, when the State of South Carolina threatened to nullify a federal law. The movement under way here in New York regarding the Eighteenth Amendment might not be accurately termed 'nullification,' but its spirit is the same."

**CAMPAIGN TO PROTECT FORESTS**  
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 30 (Special Correspondence).—The provincial forestry department is at present carrying on a special campaign of education in the hope of this year reducing the number and destructiveness of forest fires. It is estimated that 700,000,000 feet of valuable timber were destroyed during the season. A feature of the campaign has been instruction of school children on how to behave when camping near or in the woods.

"New York's Silver Jubilee" Parade—Saturday, May 26th

# B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

## The Notable Yearly Sale of Women's Cotton and Linen Frocks

comprising over 2,000, in a diversity of models, at

\$9.75, 11.75, 13.50, 15.00, 18.00, 21.00,  
24.00 & 48.00

will be held on Monday & Tuesday

in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor

Extensive preparations have been made for this great event, and, as a result, the variety of models and abundance of charming fabrics, some in white, others in fashionable color-tones, permit an almost unlimited choice of selection. Included are Frocks of voile (always so dainty and cool), in plain, figured, embroidered and braided effects; as well as cotton crepe, eponge and linen—a number of the latter in smart tailored styles. These pretty Frocks, many in irresistible combinations, are variously ornamented with laces and embroideries

and offer remarkable value in every instance

### Special for Monday

### A Selection of Women's Negligees

presenting new models in pastel colorings  
at these exceptional-value prices

Negligees of crepe de Chine, some with novelty flutings of self-material, and others trimmed with lace . . . . .	\$17.50
Negligees of crepe de Chine in combination with lace . . . . .	\$18.50
Negligees of crepe satin, with wing sleeves of chiffon . . . . .	\$24.50

(Third Floor)

### The Department for Women's and Misses' Hosiery

is showing for Summer wear, interesting assortments of Silk Hose in black, white and fashionable colorings

Silk Hose, with lisle tops and soles, per pair	\$1.75
Silk Hose in gossamer weight, with lisle tops and soles . . . . .	per pair \$1.95
All-silk Hose in medium or gossamer weight per pair . . . . .	\$2.75
All-silk Hose . . . . .	per pair 3.50

Silk Hosiery, introducing new effects in batik, printed and embroidered styles for street and sports wear, comprises a recent addition to the regular stock

(First Floor)

### Special for Monday

### Women's and Misses' Riding Habits

offering smart straight-line and belted models, of good-quality natural linen, at

the exceptional-value price of  
\$16.75

These Habits were made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms

Correct Riding Hats, Gloves, Shirts, Boots and Crops, to complete the costume, may be selected at reasonable prices

(Third Floor)

### The Department for Women's & Misses' Hats

is displaying a seasonable variety of White Hats. Many of these are made of crepe de Chine, georgette crepe and taffeta, modishly trimmed—some with self-material, others with appropriate ribbons and flowers

Then there are straw shapes, with colored velvet trimming and an ornamental buckle; also a number of sports styles of ribbon and other materials. The prices range from

\$10.50 to 23.00

(First Floor; Madison Avenue section)



AMERICA KEEPS  
THE WALKER CUPDefeat the British Golf Team in  
Five of Eight Matches  
Today

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 19 (By The Associated Press)—The American amateur golf team retained possession of the Walker cup by defeating the British team in the two-day tournament ending today by a score of 6 matches to 5.

The Americans, after winning only one of the four two-ball foursomes played yesterday, came through in the individual matches today with 5 victories to the Britishers' 2. One match, that between F. D. Outmet and R. H. Wethered, resulted in a tie, the players being all square at the thirty-sixth hole.

The cup was won on the thirty-fifth green of the twelfth match when Dr. O. P. Willing, playing with Murray of the British team, sank a 3-yard putt to win his match by 2 and 1.

Starting the afternoon round 2 down, Outmet put up a remarkable struggle and succeeded in squaring the match on the last green. Wethered was rather irregular, and on the fifth was obliged to take a 6 to Outmet's 5. The Englishman holed his chip approach shot on the fourteenth, thus restoring his lead of 2 holes which Outmet had cut down by his brilliant play on the outward trip. Both missed putts to win the fifteenth, which was halved in five. Outmet took the sixteenth with a birdie 3, after putting his second dead to the pin, reducing Wethered's lead to 1. The seventeenth was halved in four, and the Bostonian made a dazzling finish on the home green to square the match when he sank a puzzling three-yard putt around a quarter-stymie. The cards:

Wethered, out.....4 5 5 5 4 3 37  
Outmet, out.....4 5 5 5 4 3 37  
Wethered, in.....4 5 5 5 4 3 37  
Outmet, in.....4 5 5 5 4 3 37

Rotan went out in the afternoon with a determination to win. His card presented a dazzling array of 4s and 5s, with only one 6. His medal score for the first nine holes of the afternoon round was 35, and he literally walked away from the Britisher to win six up on the fourteenth green. The afternoon cards:

WALKER CUP TWO-SOMES  
C. J. H. Tolley, Great Britain, defeated J. W. Sweetser, United States, 3 and 1.  
M. R. Marston, United States, defeated W. L. Hope, Great Britain, 5 and 1.  
G. V. Rotan, United States, defeated W. W. Mackenzie, Great Britain, 6 and 4.  
R. A. Gardner, United States, defeated Robert Harris, Great Britain, 1 up.  
F. J. Wright, Great Britain, defeated E. W. H. Holderness, Great Britain, 1 up.

John Wilson, Great Britain, defeated S. D. Herron, United States, 5 up.  
Dr. O. P. Willing, United States, defeated W. A. Murray, Great Britain, 2 and 1.  
F. D. Outmet, United States, and R. H. Wethered, Great Britain, even up.

The British team maintained its lead for the trophy against the Americans in this morning's play here. Starting with the point score 3 to 1, in Great Britain's favor as the result of yesterday's two-ball foursome matches, the British players were ahead at the end of the first round in five of the eight twosomes, the other three being all square. The British needed only four of these matches to win the cup, and Wethered was 2 up on Outmet. Tolley was 1 up on Sweetser, Gardner and Harris were all square, Mackenzie was 3 up on Wright, Hope was 1 up on Marston, Herron and Wilson were all square and Dr. Willing and Murray were all square.

Wethered and Outmet were up and tuck going out making the turn and square. Outmet won the eleventh, but lost the lead when he was bunkered on the fourteenth. Wethered came very near to sinking his second at the sixteenth, and took the hole with a 3 to Outmet's 4, and became 2 up at the seventeenth by holing a 10-foot putt. The cards:

Wethered, out.....5 5 4 4 3 3 33  
Outmet, out.....4 4 4 4 3 3 33  
Wethered, in.....4 4 4 4 3 3 33  
Outmet, in.....4 4 4 4 3 3 33

Tolley gave Sweetser a hard battle in the morning round, the former British amateur champion going out against the American champion in an average of 48 for a medal score of 38. Sweetser was playing good golf, with a count of 39, but was 3 down to the Englishman when he turned and was 4 down at the fourteenth. The American began to show improvement from here with a 3 on the fifteenth and 4s on the next two to win these holes, but missed a six-foot putt to square the match on the home hole. The cards:

Tolley, out.....3 3 4 4 5 4 4 38  
Sweetser, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Tolley, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37  
Sweetser, in.....3 3 4 4 5 4 4 38

Both Gardner and Harris were steady in their play, the lead seeing Harris was 2 down at the fifteenth but squared the match by winning the next two holes, while the eighteenth was halved. The cards:

Gardner, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Harris, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Gardner, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37  
Harris, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 38

At one time during the Rotan-Marston morning round the Texan was trailing badly. After being 2 down at the turn he lost the eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth holes, making Mackenzie 5 up. Rotan braced here, however, finishing the round strong by winning the last four holes and was only 1 down. The cards:

Mackenzie, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Rotan, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Mackenzie, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37  
Rotan, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 38

Wright and Holderness were all square at the turn of the morning round and were still at even at the fourteenth. Both men were playing brilliantly, but Holderness outshone Wright at the next stage of the match, winning three successive holes in 4s, making him three up at the end of the round with the fine medal score of 74. The cards:

Holderness, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 38  
Wright, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 38  
Holderness, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 36  
Wright, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37

Longue Vue to Lay Out  
Golf Course for Women

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19 (By The Associated Press)—The exclusive use of women will be added to the Longue Vue Club late in the summer. It will add to the 18-hole course recently completed for the male members and is designed to provide facilities for wives and daughters, who, enthusiastic for golf, are in other clubs relegated to "women's hours" or "women's days."

The Longue Vue Club, Pittsburgh's latest golf organization, owns a fine stretch of country on the hills overlooking the Allegheny River, 10 miles from the city. Because of its 25000 entrance fee it is locally known as the "Millionaires' Club." Approximately \$1,000,000 is being invested in the clubhouse and playground of 250 acres.

evened the match at the fifteenth, and sank a long putt on the home green to make him 1 up. Both Hope and Marston did fine work on the fairways, but neither was putting well.

The cards:

Hope, out.....5 5 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Marston, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 38  
Hope, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37  
Marston, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 37

Herron fought gamely to even his match with Wilson after being 2 down at the turn and at the thirteenth. The Chicagoan had entirely recovered from yesterday's unsteadiness and he came home in a solid block of 4s with the exception of the 456-yard dog-leg seventeenth, squaring the match by winning the fourteenth and fifteenth holes. The cards:

Herron, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 32  
Wilson, out.....5 5 4 4 5 4 4 40  
Herron, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 32  
Wilson, in.....5 5 4 4 5 4 4 40

Dr. Willing had an uphill fight to square the forenoon round with Murray. The Britisher's accurate short game gave him the lead going out and he was 1 up at the turn, but on the way in the Oregonian was superior in his play through the greens. After being 3 down at the eleventh, Dr. Willing won the twelfth, sixteenth and seventeenth, thus squaring the match. The cards:

Willing, out.....5 5 4 4 5 4 4 40  
Murray, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Willing, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39  
Murray, in.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 39

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	8	.704
Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Cleveland	15	12	.556
Detroit	14	13	.520
St. Louis	11	15	.423
Washington	10	16	.385
Chicago	10	16	.385
Boston	10	16	.385

RED SOX WIN IN THE TENTH

DETROIT, May 18—Boston hit George Deane hard in the ninth and tenth innings of today's game, winning by the score of 6 to 2. It was the Detroit veteran's first defeat in seven years. H. J. Ehmke pitched good ball on the whole. His wildness cost a run in the second inning while a pair of two-base hits produced the other Tiger tally. Up on the ninth the Red Sox had made just six hits. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 13 1  
Detroit.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 3

Batteries—Ehmke and Binch; Daus and Basler. Umpires—Rowland, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 11m.

THREE STRAIGHT OVER BIRMS

ST. LOUIS, May 18—New York turned its hits to better account than St. Louis in a game in which the pitcher of both sides faced poorly. The victory was the Yankees' third straight here. G. H. Ruth's sixth home run of the season, in the seventh inning with J. A. Dugan on base, was a feature. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 13 1  
St. Louis.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3

Batteries—Shawkey and Bengough; Danforth, Wright, Root and Seaverd. Losing pitcher—Danforth. Umpires—Holmes and Evans. Time—2h. 12m.

CLEVELAND LOST AGAIN

CLEVELAND, May 18—Philadelphia made it three straight over Cleveland, winning the afternoon by a count of 10 to 1, thanks to the remarkable pitching of Bryan Harris, who let the Indians down with only two singles. They both came in the opening inning and were run out by the lefthand batters. C. D. Jamieson and W. A. Wambach, the former scoring. Only 27 Clevelanders, and 30 of the visiting team, were credited with going to bat. C. E. Galloway stole home in the second inning after he had received a base on balls, stolen second, and reached third on G. C. Myatt's wild throw. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 2  
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Shaub, Morton and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Shaub. Umpires—Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 45m.

CHICAGO BATSMEN PROSPER

CHICAGO, May 18—The Chicago Americans drove out 19 hits, including four two-base hits and a pair of home runs, off a quintet of Washington pitchers today, easily defeating the Senators by a 14-to-8 score. Louis Cavenog, who in addition to pitching well in the early innings made three hits up to too much in the seventh and eighth and was succeeded by Ted Blankenship, who hit for the circuit on his only appearance at bat. Both the Chicago pitchers were wild, but sharp hitting held the scoring down. Every White Sox player made one or more hits, with E. T. Collins enjoying a perfect day with four singles. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 14 19 1  
Washington.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 8 12 3

Batteries—Cavenog, T. Blankenship and Schalk; Mogridge, Russell, Zahniser, Brighthouse, Hollinsworth and Garrity. Losing pitcher—Cavenog. Umpires—Owens, Connolly and Ormsby. Time—2h. 22m.

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TECHNOLOGY ATHLETES LEAD  
IN NEW ENGLAND TRACK MEETQualify 15 for Intercollegiate Finals and Expect to Gain  
Permanent Possession of Major Briggs' Trophy

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. QUALIFICATIONS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Qualifiers

Bowdoin College	11
Williams College	11
Boston College	11
University of Maine	11
Amherst College	11
Massachusetts A. C.	11
Holy Cross College	11
Wesleyan University	11
New Hampshire College	11
Brown University	11
New York University	11
Middlebury College	11
Norwich University	11
University of Vermont	11

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a total of 15 qualifiers for the finals, today led the field of 15 colleges in the battle for the thirty-seventh annual championship of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the trials for which were held at Tech Field, Cambridge, yesterday. Bowdoin and Williams colleges, picked by many as possible champions, each had 11 men survive the trials, while Boston College, which tied with Technology last year, qualified nine of its standard bearers to start in the finals.

As today's finals started the competition promised to be one of the most closely fought affairs in the long history of the New England I. A. A. Although the Engineers qualified the greatest number of men for the finals, the Bowdoin and Williams athletes showed greater power in winning the right to compete today. Tech, on the other hand, was practically assured of placing 11 men in the finals, and the two-mile event, with indications pointing to a victory in both. Such a 10-point advantage would be more than Tech's rivals would be able to overcome.

As was expected, F. D. Tootell '23 of Bowdoin, intercollegiate record-holder in the hammer throw, set a new record for the meet, with a throw of 168 ft. 11 in., bettering the former record, set by H. P. Bailey of the University of Maine nine years ago by more than four feet.

Another exceptional performance was that of J. F. Sullivan '24 of Boston College, who set a new record for the 220-yard low hurdles, breaking the tape in 25 1/5 sec. C. S. Miller '24 of Williams came up to his reputation for performances this season, winning his heats in both the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes. In the former he did 10 1/5 sec. and in the latter he covered the distance in 22 1/5 sec.

Technology qualified in more events than any of the other competitors, and it was this balance that the Engineers expected would give them another championship and permanent possession of the Major Briggs trophy. The unexpected showing of Boston College, which was considered by many as the real contender, was a surprise. Williams and Bowdoin placed their chances of winning the cup on the showing of a few exceptional performers.

Summary of the day's results: 120-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by T. P. Coleman '25, Williams; 2nd, W. Blodgett '24, Technology; 3rd, W. Merrick '24, Boston College, third. Time—16 1/5 sec.

100-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by J. E. Landers '25, Bates; 2nd, M. Finn '25, Boston University; 3rd, F. L. Sniffen '25, Massachusetts Agricultural College, third. Time—16 3/5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by A. W. Olmstead '25, Williams; 2nd, J. Sullivan '25, Boston College; 3rd, J. J. Sullivan '25, Boston College; 4th, W. Dodge '24, Williams; 5th, Dodge '24, Williams; 6th, Dodge '24, Williams; 7th, Dodge '24, Williams; 8th, Dodge '24, Williams; 9th, Dodge '24, Williams; 10th, Dodge '24, Williams; 11th, Dodge '24, Williams; 12th, Dodge '24, Williams; 13th, Dodge '24, Williams; 14th, Dodge '24, Williams; 15th, Dodge '24, Williams; 16th, Dodge '24, Williams; 17th, Dodge '24, Williams; 18th, Dodge '24, Williams; 19th, Dodge '24, Williams; 20th, Dodge '24, Williams; 21st, Dodge '24, Williams; 22nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 23rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 24th, Dodge '24, Williams; 25th, Dodge '24, Williams; 26th, Dodge '24, Williams; 27th, Dodge '24, Williams; 28th, Dodge '24, Williams; 29th, Dodge '24, Williams; 30th, Dodge '24, Williams; 31st, Dodge '24, Williams; 32nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 33rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 34th, Dodge '24, Williams; 35th, Dodge '24, Williams; 36th, Dodge '24, Williams; 37th, Dodge '24, Williams; 38th, Dodge '24, Williams; 39th, Dodge '24, Williams; 40th, Dodge '24, Williams; 41st, Dodge '24, Williams; 42nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 43rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 44th, Dodge '24, Williams; 45th, Dodge '24, Williams; 46th, Dodge '24, Williams; 47th, Dodge '24, Williams; 48th, Dodge '24, Williams; 49th, Dodge '24, Williams; 50th, Dodge '24, Williams; 51st, Dodge '24, Williams; 52nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 53rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 54th, Dodge '24, Williams; 55th, Dodge '24, Williams; 56th, Dodge '24, Williams; 57th, Dodge '24, Williams; 58th, Dodge '24, Williams; 59th, Dodge '24, Williams; 60th, Dodge '24, Williams; 61st, Dodge '24, Williams; 62nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 63rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 64th, Dodge '24, Williams; 65th, Dodge '24, Williams; 66th, Dodge '24, Williams; 67th, Dodge '24, Williams; 68th, Dodge '24, Williams; 69th, Dodge '24, Williams; 70th, Dodge '24, Williams; 71st, Dodge '24, Williams; 72nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 73rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 74th, Dodge '24, Williams; 75th, Dodge '24, Williams; 76th, Dodge '24, Williams; 77th, Dodge '24, Williams; 78th, Dodge '24, Williams; 79th, Dodge '24, Williams; 80th, Dodge '24, Williams; 81st, Dodge '24, Williams; 82nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 83rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 84th, Dodge '24, Williams; 85th, Dodge '24, Williams; 86th, Dodge '24, Williams; 87th, Dodge '24, Williams; 88th, Dodge '24, Williams; 89th, Dodge '24, Williams; 90th, Dodge '24, Williams; 91st, Dodge '24, Williams; 92nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 93rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 94th, Dodge '24, Williams; 95th, Dodge '24, Williams; 96th, Dodge '24, Williams; 97th, Dodge '24, Williams; 98th, Dodge '24, Williams; 99th, Dodge '24, Williams; 100th, Dodge '24, Williams; 101st, Dodge '24, Williams; 102nd, Dodge '24, Williams; 103rd, Dodge '24, Williams; 104th, Dodge '24, Williams; 105th, Dodge '24, Williams; 106th, Dodge '24, Williams; 107th, Dodge '24, Williams; 108th, Dodge '24, Williams; 109th, Dodge '24, Williams; 110th, Dodge '24, Williams; 111th, Dodge '24, Williams; 112th, Dodge '24, Williams; 113th, Dodge '24, Williams; 114th, Dodge '24, Williams; 115th, Dodge '24, Williams; 116th, Dodge '24, Williams; 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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Poetry Shop Talks  
at Mount Holyoke College

South Hadley, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

PROF. JEANNETTE MARKS, who started the monthly Poetry Shop Talks at Mount Holyoke College at which, for the past seven years, the student audience has had an opportunity of coming into contact with American poetry and modern American poets, is fond of relating the way in which the Poetry Shop Talk movement started. "First came a series of intimate, closed readings and discussions of poetry held in her rooms. These developed into a series of meetings so well attended that they have to be held in the largest auditorium of the college."

Vachel Lindsay, who had not then won public recognition, was the first poet to introduce Poetry Shop Talks to the general public. Professor Marks describes the arrival of the poet at Holyoke, his hat tipped back and to one side, a big suitcase swinging in one hand, an agricultural-looking umbrella branched in the other, and roaring at the top of his lungs, "Sweet Rosy O'Grady."

Since that first night on which Lindsay read his "Chinese Nightingale" to an audience unappreciative of the whole, and chanted his "Congo" to the same audience kindled to great enthusiasm, Professor Marks has had ample opportunity to study the college audience in its response to poetry.

"I for one am much concerned about the college as audience," she says. "It is no little task to create and maintain an audience of the higher type, and that the college should always be able to do. By the higher type I mean that audience which insists upon and appreciates the best of which the artist is capable. The college should provide an audience resolutely set to find, support, and spread the highest. It should be unwilling to accept its standard from the crowd. But I am

not certain that it does anything of the sort or that it has any right whatsoever to a place of leadership as audience."

The poets themselves, of whom 37 figure on the cumulative program issued by Miss Marks this season, pay tribute to the Poetry Shop Talk audience of Mount Holyoke College as "the finest poetry forum in New England." This phrase is that of Alfred Kreymborg. Carl Sandburg is more generous still and calls it "the finest forum in the United States with the exception of the Wisconsin Players," while the president of the Springfield Poetry Society said of it recently, "Poetry Shop Talk has become one of the recognized institutions of the Connecticut Valley."

Robert Frost, who took part in the first series of Poetry Shop Talks in 1916 also looks to the college audience for intelligent appreciation of modern American poetry.

"What a chance poetry is really getting from the college nowadays," Professor Marks quotes him as writing. "And who can blame it? Of us who would like to think that we write modern poetry. The colleges are going to have to be our patrons of the living artist, under our form of government that sends no one to Washington equal to the responsibility."

While Professor Marks considers that the college audience occasionally falls a prey to the histrionic tricks, the emotional appeal and the vaudeville charm of some modern poets, she feels "retroactively at least Poetry Shop Talk is seen by the student audience in its possible larger value. Only if the college student accepts the challenge of art on its high and difficult levels," she says, "can there be opportunity for valiant service and brave leadership."

Professor Marks, poet and dramatist, is head of the department of English literature at Mount Holyoke College.



Prof. Jeannette Marks

Head of the Department of English Literature, Mount Holyoke College

Stage Designs  
by John Wenger

Special from Mount Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—A rapid tour of the Anderson Galleries where John Wenger's painted screens and stage decorations are on exhibition, leaves the visitor wondering at the pyrotechnics of his palette and the fertility of his imagination. Perhaps the first valuation comes nearest the mark, just a memory of colors blazing across deep-toned backgrounds and of fantastic forms swirling and shifting in whimsical caprice. As in some spectacle of the theater where successive episodes of gorgeous hue flash and bewilder, these creations of Mr. Wenger seem made for the moment, are beautiful provocations for building castles in air or fashioning fairy tales. His mood is romantic and Russian, his aim is decorative and illusional, his manner boldly theatrical. Gay, sparkling colors and filmy, writhing forms streak and pierce the ultramarine or cobalt foundations; powdered, sprinkled, like bursting rockets his images dazzle the eye, running the gamut of vivacious contrast and exotic form.

Mr. Wenger has enjoyed a successful career in America. He studied at the Imperial Art School in Odessa before he left home to seek his fortune in the new world. His work has been principally for the theater, designing the decors for ballets, operas, and plays, beside decorating the leading moving-picture theaters throughout the country. The small designs for his stage creations shown here are but feeble indications of the range of color and light that he has introduced into his work; these two elements characterize him as a happy artist, bent on giving delight, intently reveling in that world of fantasy from whence well up like waves of colorful sound those pictorial poems. A series of wall panels and a dozen or so of large three-fold screens are the most important items in the exhibition which includes a great number of smaller studies and projects for stage sets. Detail is seldom developed beyond the point of delicate indication, but there is powerful suggestion underlying Mr. Wenger's work of a complete conception and definite purpose. There is great variety in his compositions and a continual surge and movement to his style which outstrips its own mannerisms by sheer exuberance and joy. Of the screens, "Maternity," "Elegy," and "Fairy Tales" may be cited, and among the panels a bright Muscovite arrangement called "Winter Melody." Mr. Wenger's place is unique in the theater, and he has the ability to weave as wonderful pictures behind the footlights as in the quiet confines of his own studio.

Water Colors of Palestine

At the Kingore Galleries Jack Sparrow has alighted with some engaging water colors of Palestine and the Riviera. This young American painter, who rejoices in such a happy application, has sat just long enough at the feet of Cézanne to acquire a modus operandi that escapes imitation, and he has looked in at the geometricians of the studios and learned enough of their ways to give his form and composition a distinct "flair" of radiant energy. Mr. Sparrow is first of all decorative, selecting salient facts for delineation and combining them to individual outcome; further, he handles his medium with authority and lightness of touch, and lastly, he

is a teller of tales, presenting the pagantry of the Near East and the sunny, sparkling climate of the Mediterranean with the seeing eye of a Kipling or a Conrad. He has painted the camels of Damascus with splendid effect, since they make admirable designs at all times, either accoutered or at rest. The Arabs with their picturesque costumes, the Jews of Jerusalem in their quaint robes and caps, Greek priests, Egyptian women and their children, Syrian women at the market place with their laden heads held so straight, all these and more give him rich opportunity for significant notation and colorful commentary. His landscapes are well devised and continuously interesting; the "Landscape, Jerusalem—View from 'Homom's Temple'; the airy 'St. Paul, France'; towered town and pointed cypresses reaching up to the skies like some eager aspiration; his paintings of Calmes, Sorrento, St. Germain, Fiesole, and Grecian Olympia make a foil for his Eastern subjects, although a uniform style links them together.

Van Vleet Tompkins is exhibiting at the Kraushaar Galleries his semi-symbolic concepts. A varied style has been called into play to meet the requirements of his themes which run from decorative landscape to mystic figure composition. The two central landscapes are the most successful canvases, carried out somewhat in the manner of the Japanese print maker, Hokusai, with cloud and tree and water conveniently conventionalized and welded in a well-knit design. Elsewhere Mr. Tompkins is as one reaching out for individual expression with no little uncertainty, both in vision and in technique; in color he has shown himself most sure.

The Artists' Galleries house the decorative flower compositions of Bertha Wright, the miniatures of Grace H. Murray, and the monotypes of John Campbell at the present moment, beside a number of hold-over items of previous exhibits. Mrs. Wright is expert in her combinations of flowers, and gives them a significance in form and color which is rare in these days of impressionistic treatment; something of the spirit of the eighteenth century designers animates her work. Mr. Campbell's skill in creating monotypes in monochrome is unusual, and there is brilliance in these crisp landscape effects.

**RESTAURANTS**

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(Just below Plymouth on direct route to Provincetown)  
Lobster and Chicken Dinners a Specialty  
Sandwiches and Salads at All Hours  
TELEPHONE MANOMET 1

**NORTH ACTON, MASS.**  
**LAKE NAGOG INN**  
Chicken and Steak Dinners  
CHESTER E. ROBBINS, Prop.

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**FRED E. COLBURN**  
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The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H., and its friends for 30 years.

**LOS ANGELES**  
**Two QUALITY Cafeterias**  
**ARBOR** • **LA PALMA**  
393-311 Strictly home cooked foods \$11  
West by women cooks only, and West  
Fourth under the personal management of  
Street management of  
C. O. MANSPECKER, Proprietor

Moscow Players in  
"The Three Sisters"

Majestic Theatre—"The Three Sisters" a drama in four acts by Anton Chekhov. First time in Boston. The cast: Andrei Sergeievitch Prozoroff, Vasily Luzhkiy, Natalia Ivanovna (Natasha), Olga Ivanovna, Vera Pavlovna, Maisha, Olga Kulipper-Tekhnova, Irina, Lydia Korneieva, Proctor, Vasily Ivanovitch, Alexander Ignatievitch, Vladimir Petrovitch, Nikolai Lvovitch, Tuzenbach, Vasily Vasilievitch, Leonid M. Leonidoff, Ivan Romanovitch, Vladimir Gribunin, Alexei Petrovitch, Fedotkin, Akim Tamirov, Vladimir Rodin, Lyoff Bulgakov, Ferdinand, Nikolai Alexandrovitch, Anissa, Elizabeth Skulakaya, A. Housemaid, Alla Tarasova.

For the greater part of the evening, the absence of anything that to an Anglo-Saxon unfamiliar with Russian could seem tensely dramatic left welcome opportunity to enjoy at ease the methods of these players and their mastery of naturalism, their unity of realism, have been sufficiently demonstrated; it was a pleasure to sit back and see them project the dull, aimless, dissatisfied life of a provincial town. There was no such comfort in sitting before Gorky. In "The Lower Depths" there was always the sense of very real tragedy, of catastrophe imminent. In "The Three Sisters," for three acts, there is realism enough, but it is realism that doesn't seem much to matter. Detached, one watches.

The reason probably is racial. We have all gathered from Russian literature these many years that Russians are inclined to melancholy, gloom, introspection. Nevertheless, it is difficult for the Anglo-Saxon to take seriously the apparent suffering of a family whose principal complaint is

that they don't live in Moscow, especially as there seemed to be nothing but their own lack of initiative to keep them from their goal; for this Prozoroff family was not poor. Many Americans want at one time or another to go to New York to live. Well, they go, mostly, even if they have to scrape pretty hard for the fare; and, very often, they are glad to leave after they have been there awhile. Or if they don't go, they contrive to live along as they are, and are fairly happy. What would be thought of a young woman in Newton, Mass., daughter of a high army officer, who wanted so badly to live in New York that she wept moistly and audibly on all occasions, but yet stayed on in Newton? It's a difference in temperament, to be sure; but that makes it so much the harder to understand.

Yet these three acts are not wholly wasted dramatically. The play is, like the rest of the company's repertory presented in Boston, not so much a drama, according to western notions, as a series of excerpts from life, revealing character and a civilization. Whether you sympathize with these futile people or not, whether you like them or even understand their point of view, at any rate you see them; there they are, walking, talking, thinking, living. Even if you would nudge up and take the next train to New York if you liked, you are obliged to believe that here are people who wouldn't.

Into the family of these sobbing stagers, young Natasha comes as the wife of their futile brother. You have

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**NEW YORK**

**David Belasco Saw**  
**The Fool**  
AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."  
**TIMES SQ. THEATRE**  
West 42nd St.  
Matinee Thurs., Sat. to The Christian Science Monitor.  
Evenings 8:30

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**NEW YORK**

**FULTON** Thea., W. 40th St. Eves. 8:15  
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
LAST WEEK  
**SAM H. HARRIS Presents**  
**MARGARET LAWRENCE**  
In the New York "SECRETS"  
Success  
**HARRIS** Thea., 42nd St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15  
Matinee Wed. & Sat.  
**NEW PLAY**  
**ICEBOUND**  
Staged by Sam Forrest.  
"Shouldn't enjoy a long run at the Harris."  
—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

**"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL EXHIBITION"**  
F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.  
The Selwyns in Association with Adolph Klieber  
Present  
**JANE COWL "JULIET"**  
**HENRY MILLER'S** THEATRE  
124 W. 43rd St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Popular Thurs. Mat. . . . 7:30 to 8:30

**Farewell Engagement**  
and  
**FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY**  
**MOSCOW ART THEATRE**  
BEGINNING MONDAY EVE. MAY 21. AT  
JOLSON'S 50TH ST. THEA.—SEATS NOW.  
**AMBASSADOR** 49th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:25  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
**TESSA KOSTA** in **CAROLINE**  
in the Season's Musical Gem  
**Belmont** Thea., 48th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:00  
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
**H. B. Warner** You  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel  
**REPUBLIC** W. 43rd St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Laughing  
Success  
**Abie's Irish Rose**  
39th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30.  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
**MARY the 3rd**  
Rachel Crothers' Modern Comedy  
**Knickerbocker** Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
**The CLINGING VINE** WOOD

**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 40th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed., Fri. Sat. 2:30  
**GLOBE** Broadway and 46th Street  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
**JACK JILL** Musical Comedy  
with Lew Fields & Ann Pennington, Chorus  
Webb, Chas. Sadel, Lulu McConnell.

no difficulty in following the process by which she develops from gauche outside to dominating factor. You feel with Maisha her boredom with her good-natured husband, who is forever kissing everybody. You feel the inevitability of her growing love for Verahin, with his troubled domestic background. You even smile at the antics of the two young lieutenants; but you suspect that here the grammar of the unfamiliar has laid hold of you. "How delightfully naïve," you think; then you wonder whether, if these young men belonged to your own circle, you wouldn't say, "How impossibly silly." Also, you wonder at the toleration of Solony and his bad manners; but you suppose that that is another instance of the Slav naïveté. Eventually, all the tedious talk appears to have been purposeful. The fourth act is tense and stirring enough, and you see that all that has gone before has been preparation for it. Of course the regiment couldn't stay forever in the town, and of course the departure of the officers and the disappearance of the social life that depended on them would leave the sisters flatter than ever. Of course Solony, with his jealousy of the Baron and his sullen disposition, was certain to cause trouble. And of course the sisters were condemned by what they had learned of themselves to start where they were, and Mr. Katchaloff again demonstrated his surpassing power of characterization. Man of the world, lightly gay and off-hand in manner, his Baron nevertheless held reserves of restrained emotion apparent in his courtship as well as in his farewell. And Katchaloff gave a sincere interpretation of a character that can command little sympathy from a Nordic. M. Pashennaya brought out the full value of a part that might easily have been allowed to lapse into insignificance. Mr. Lutzky sympathized with the amiable, incompetent brother, whose life was ruined by his marriage. Mme. Bulgakova won the tribute of cordial dejection for her nagging Natasha. Mr. Vishnevsky in a ridiculous rôle stirred sympathy, especially by his rarely fine portrayal of a man in general. The Russian players close their engagement tonight, with a repetition of the same play. They have been welcome guests. They have given Bostonians an example of dramatic art they might not otherwise have seen in this general scene. Bostonians, in turn, have tried to show their appreciation. After the final curtain, the applause has been spontaneous and prolonged.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**CHICAGO**

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WED. MAT. NOW Playing SAT. MAT.  
50c to \$1.50 7th Month 50c to \$2.00  
**LAST TIMES** Engagement Ends  
Saturday, June 2  
**WILLIAM**

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In His  
Greatest Success "FOR ALL OF US"  
**PRINCESS** 2ND BIG MONTH  
THE POPULAR  
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**EUGENE O'BRIEN** in  
"Steve"  
A Romantic Love Story An Ideal Cast With  
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**WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily**  
**The Covered Wagon**  
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats  
reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

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The buses make it easier than  
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Luncheon 60c  
Dinner \$1.00  
Special Sunday  
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**COPPER KETTLE**  
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER  
71 E. Van Buren Street

## The Detroit Orchestra Season

Detroit, May 14  
Special Correspondence

THE Detroit Symphony Orchestra recently closed its ninth and most successful season. The city has at last become aware that an orchestra is not a thing apart from the aesthetic needs of the people, and so the interest has been natural and spontaneous.

Under the management of William E. Walter, to whom much credit is due, the affairs of the organization have been smoothly negotiated, thus relieving Ossip Gabrilowitsch of many responsibilities, outside of his duties as director, which he has heretofore generously assumed.

That Mr. Gabrilowitsch and his assistant, Victor Kolar, are tireless workers is evidenced by the number of concerts given in the 23 weeks of the season just passed. A total of 102 performances included 28 "regular" symphony concerts, 20 Sunday "Pops," five young people's concerts in Orchestra Hall, 25 public school concerts, and one special concert with the Board of Education. Lamond, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Olga Samaro; violinists, Georges Enesco, Paul Kochanski, Ilya Schkolnik; cellist, Philipp Abbas; singers, Merle Alcock, Mme. Charles Cahier, Richard Crooks, Maria Ivogun, Helen Stanley, Reinald Werrenrath. Bruno Walter appeared as guest conductor. The Orpheus Male Chorus and the Detroit Symphony Chorus assisted the orchestra in choral numbers. The reappearance of the Symphony Chorus, organized last year and announced now as a permanent part of the organization, was gratifying. It is made up of local singers and is rehearsed by Mr. Kolar.

Eleven of the 14 symphony programs carried complete symphonies as follows: Beethoven's Fifth and Seventh; Brahms' First and Third; Liszt's

"Faust"; Mahler's Second; Mozart's D Major; Schubert's "Unfinished"; Schumann's "Rhenish"; and Tchaikovsky's Fourth and Sixth.

While the repertoire has been appreciably enlarged, it has been along conservative lines. Among the works new to Detroit were "A Hero's Life," by Richard Strauss; the Mahler "Resurrection" symphony; Weiser's "As You Like It" overture; Kolar's Slavonic Rhapsody. The Korngold Suite, "Much Ado About Nothing," and Zerkov's aria from "Ariadne auf Naxos," sung by Mme. Ivogun. One of the outstanding events of the season was a talk on the "Hero's Life," which Mr. Gabrilowitsch gave on an afternoon before its first Detroit performance. The different themes were illustrated with the complete orchestra.

Soloists announced to appear next season in the New York Symphony Orchestra concerts at Carnegie Hall and Aeolian Hall, New York, are as follows: I. J. Paderewski, Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer and Milja Nikisch, pianists; Jascha Heifetz, Paul Kochanski and Efrem Zimbalist, violinists; Pablo Casals, cellist; Grigori Olegin, contralto; and Wanda Landowska, harpsichordist.

AMUSEMENTS  
BOSTON

**MAJESTIC** NEXT WEEK  
OPENING MONDAY EVENING  
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER  
2:15 and 8:15

Jesse L. Lasky Presents  
THE  
**Covered Wagon**  
"The Great American Picture  
at Last"  
Emerson Hough's Story  
James Cruze Direction  
A Paramount Picture  
Fred Arundel's Orchestra  
Dramatic and Musical Features  
SEATS NOW ON SALE

**HENRY JEWETT'S**  
REPERTORY COMPANY  
Mat. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 2:30. Eves. 8:30  
Charles McNoy's Dickensian Comedy  
**THE LIKES OF 'ER**  
(First Time in America)  
AT THE COMLEY THEATRE  
Tel. Back Bay 0701. Seats Down Town  
Place a Jordan's and Bagdad's

**SYMPHONY HALL (Every Night)**  
**POPS** TONIGHT  
ORCHESTRA OF 50  
SYMPHONY PLAYERS  
Agate Jacobs  
Conductor  
Popular Programs, Refreshments  
Thurs., May 24—Ambient Night  
Sun., May 27—ALL-WAGNER  
Mon., May 28—HARVARD NIGHT  
(With Harvard Glee Club)  
Tickets—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 (no 1st)

**SELWYN** Eves. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
Eves. 8:30-2:30. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 5:00-2:00  
**NOW!**  
**The FOOL**  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play

TAXI SERVICE  
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Effective Monday, May 14, 1923

**TOWN TAXI**  
RATES REDUCED  
Lowest  
Rate of Fare  
In Greater Boston

20c for the first 1-3 mile.  
10c each 1-3 mile thereafter.  
10c for each extra passenger in excess of one.

**NO CALL or BACK MILEAGE**  
The company whose reputation for service has stood the test for six years.

**BACK BAY 5300**  
Look for our name and phone number on the door



ENCE



Close observers of conditions do not overlook the fact that many requirements already have been covered for some time ahead, thus leaving less incentive for buyers to make additional commitments and the rise of 10 per cent in commodity prices in the past year likewise is being considered."

cornblower & Weeks, Boston: The main body of stocks continues along the same line that it has held since May 7 and the combination of reduced volume, four successive days of decline, and the tactics of last hour raids and show of weakness at the end of the week all suggest another technical rally beginning after early trading today on which we will have more reliable evidence affecting future prospects than

Livingston & Co., New York: For the time being the market is oversold and resulting rally, although it is deduced, is inevitable. The dullness of last few days indicate that, with exception of some specialties, the wave of liquidation is completed for time being. Stocks look like a chase for a turn.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that the general list will continue irregular, with a tendency to the sale of specialties toward lower prices. Good trading opportunities will undoubtedly prevail, but advantage could be taken of any rallies to dispose of stocks with the idea of replacing the same on setback. On any further material setback the better classes of rails, equipments, coppers and austrials should be purchased. We would avoid the oils, motors and mineral specialties.

lmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: On further marked declines, we feel prices of many securities would be attractive.

Chirmir, Atherton & Co., Boston: will not do to overlook the fact that and large, the stock market, as a le, is selling on a fairly high level that any material recovery in as in the weeks past.

ed to convert certificates into cash.

cker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: ten days stock averages have fluctuated within a range of two points. of prevailing pessimism and much on trade uncertainties and iments. It will be important to note whether the averages break out of this on the top or on the down side. The latter event occurred it would to further liquidation. If the took place it would be reasonable assurance that the downward

lyden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is  
saya popular to say stocks are pass-  
from weak to strong and back. Un-  
till this was not the case, but I  
concluded to think that it is so today.  
My earnings have been somewhat  
reduced by higher labor costs, they  
by no means disappeared. A good  
depends on the crops, which it  
be admitted have not had a very  
cloudy start, but granting a fair  
here, there is basis we believe for  
fair upturn in the next few

L. Milliken & Co., Boston: There is nothing which should cause lower prices just now. The break in commodity prices and higher wages have had their effect. Several of the large houses have reduced brokers' call loans 5 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent, which has set the going rate. Then there are confident predictions of a 4 1/2 per cent basis for time money. These are

### Closing Prices

[illegible]

North Amer pf.	44%	44%	44%	44%	45
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[illegible]

North-W Bell Ja '41.....	107%	107%
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[illegible]

## NEW YORK COND

[illegible]

1160 Utah Apex .....	436	436	436
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Valencia		BONDS		Last	
1 Allied Pac. S. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Allied Pac. S. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Alton 7 1/2 1921	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Amer. Gas. & Elec. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Armco & Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Banker Board	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Boston & Maine	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Cent. Steel	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Col. Gas. & Elec. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Con. Gas. & Elec. Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Deere & Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Detroit Ed. & L.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Fisher Body	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Galena Signal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Grand Trunk	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 International	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Louisville Gas & E.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Marquette	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 National Acme	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 National Lead	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 New York	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Penn. Power & L.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Sears Roebuck	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Shawhan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 South Cal. Edison	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Stand. Oil N.Y.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Stand. Oil N.Y.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Sun Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Swift & Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 V. F. & Co.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Pub. Ser. Gas & E.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 K. Netherlands	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Mexico Gov.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Swiss	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Mexico	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	May 18	May 18
Ahmek	22	23	22	22	24
Allouez	22	23	22	22	24
Am Ag Ch pr. 41	21	21	21	21	20
Am Sugar	108	108	108	108	108
Am T & T	122	122 1/2	122	122 1/2	121 1/2
Am Wool	101	101	101	101	102 1/2
Amoskeag	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93
Amoskeag pr. 80	80	80	80	80	80
Arctic	107	107	107	107	108 1/2
Arcadian	24	24	24	24	24 1/2
Aria Com.	104	104	104	104	104 1/2
Boston Ed. & L.	107	107	107	107	108 1/2
Boz Elev.	78	78	78	78	78 1/2
Boz Elev. 1 pr. 121	121	121	121	121	120
Boz Elev. 2 pr. 109	109	109	109	109	109 1/2
Boz & M.	15	15	15	15	15 1/2
Boz & M pr A.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr B.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr C.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr D.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr E.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr F.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr G.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr H.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr I.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr J.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr K.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr L.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr M.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr N.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr O.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr P.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr Q.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr R.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr S.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr T.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr U.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr V.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr W.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr X.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr Y.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr Z.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AD.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AN.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AO.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AP.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AQ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AR.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AS.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AT.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AU.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AV.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AW.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AX.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AY.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr AZ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BD.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BN.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BO.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BP.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BQ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BR.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BS.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BT.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BU.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BV.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BW.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BX.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BY.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr BZ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CD.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CN.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CO.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CP.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CQ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CR.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CS.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CT.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CU.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CV.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CW.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CX.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CY.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr CZ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DD.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DN.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DO.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DP.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DQ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DR.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DS.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DT.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DU.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DV.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DW.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DX.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DY.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr DZ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr ED.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EN.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EO.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EP.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EQ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr ER.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr ES.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr ET.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EU.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EV.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EW.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EX.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EY.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr EZ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FA.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FB.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FC.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FD.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FE.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FF.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FG.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FH.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FI.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FJ.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FK.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FL.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz & M pr FM.	23	23	23	23	23
Boz &amp					



WEEK'S SLUMP IN  
STOCKS DIFFICULT  
OF EXPLANATIONBears Are Aggressive Despite  
Favorable Factors—Money  
Easy and Business Good

NEW YORK, May 19 (Special).—The transactions in stocks this week on the New York Stock Exchange resulted in a decidedly irregular array of prices. At times many of the active issues sold off sharply, and then rallied. The trend, however, was spoken of as being downward, but as a matter of fact, the net changes from day to day were not large except in certain issues like the fertilizers and chemicals yesterday, in which the declines were severe, though the volume was relatively small. It is no less difficult to explain what was going on in the stock market this week than it was to give satisfactory reasons for last week's operations.

**Professionals Active**  
In the absence of anything authoritative or definite, it was assumed that short selling by the professionals was the chief factor in both instances. Apparently the bears were much more aggressive than the bulls. The latter were not disposed to give support to stocks that were attacked.

It was worth noting that generally speaking, the leading shares did not reflect heavy liquidation by important interests. Rather, when they were selling off, they had the appearance of being forced down. At times the rallies were quite impressive.

Probably it will be more profitable and interesting to consider briefly some of the chief events of the week than to go further in an effort to explain why stocks declined one day and recovered the next. Special attention should be directed to the fact that most of the happenings were capable only of a favorable interpretation.

**The subscriptions to the offering of \$400,000,000 4 1/2 per cent Treasury certificates reached \$1,125,000,000, a considerably larger total than the Government officials expected.**

**Business Pace Uninterrupted**  
The importance of this fact should not be minimized. Furthermore it should be remembered that, in spite of all the pessimistic reports in circulation during the last two weeks or so, the business of this country is not on a small scale. If it were the railroads could not possibly make new records in car loadings, as they have been doing for some weeks. There is a large volume of money tied up in collateral loans in Wall Street. The last estimate was in the neighborhood of \$1,800,000,000. In spite of this, call money has been as low as 4 per cent, and was 4 1/2 per cent all day yesterday, while time money was 1/2 of 1 per cent easier at 5 per cent.

**There is good reason for assuming that it will prove more profitable in due time, perhaps soon, to give heed to the hopeful and encouraging statements being issued by the federal Government, large corporations and commercial organizations than to the pessimistic declarations of professional stock operators who have been trading with apparent temporary success on the short side of the market.**

**Government Surplus Expected**  
In Washington dispatches it has been pointed out that to May 15 the United States Treasury showed an excess of receipts over disbursements of more than \$100,000,000. It is thought that it will be possible to close the present fiscal period on June 30 next with a surplus of \$135,000,000. This would be \$135,000,000 better than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury Mellon when he made the recent offering of the Treasury certificates, and more than 2 1/2 times the amount credited to the Director of the Budget somewhat earlier.

**President Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers, in the annual industrial survey of that organization, declared that American industry is "more flourishing than at any time, probably, in the last decade."** An increase of 40 per cent in production over last year was disclosed, "with construction keeping pace ahead of production." This certainly reflects a highly satisfactory state of affairs.

**No "Slump" Talk in West**  
Less has been heard of a slackening of the buying of important commodities and of the deferring of building operations. It is true that a few days ago the board of governors of the American Construction Council, at a meeting in this city, adopted a program recommending the putting off of all new construction for several months. There is little probability of such a program being universally adopted in this country, although something of the kind undoubtedly would help the situation with respect to the high cost of materials and labor.

**Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who returned a few days ago from an extensive inspection trip through the central west, and southwest, says that a great amount of home-building is in progress in those parts of the country, that crops and business are good, and that, outside of a few large cities, the people are not talking about the probability of a slump in business. The renewed buying of copper at advancing prices attracted attention.**

**Large increases in earnings for the last fiscal year were reported by several of the well-known and important oil companies, and also by miscellaneous industrial corporations.** For instance, the Mexican Petroleum Company showed profits of \$39,360,253, compared with \$22,449,426 for the previous year. The Vacuum Oil Company was able to show net profits of \$15,600,000, contrasted with only \$6,158,000 for 1921. The Pure Oil Company disclosed net operating earnings of \$11,460,538, compared with \$8,432,127 for the year before, while Coaden & Co. reported gross earnings of \$4,436,381, compared with \$3,500,000, 1921.

## New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, May 19, 1923

Tr. 1922										Tr. 1922										Tr. 1922										Tr. 1922									
Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Change										
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**Photo Engravers**  
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.







## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## LOUISIANA

## New Orleans

## (Continued)

## C.C.C.

## HOSIERY

Dependable silk hosiery for the family  
W. B. KOHLMAN  
519 INDEPENDENCE STREET

## Store for Men

SUMMER CLOTHING  
Hats and Furnishings  
FRANK B. SULLIVAN, INC.  
300 St. Charles Street

## "It is better to buy a

## CADILLAC

## Than to Wish You Had."

## GUS D. REVOL

## Distributors, NEW ORLEANS

## NORTH CAROLINA

## Asheville

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Asheville, N. C.:  
D. H. Feltner, 112 E. 1st St.  
Rogers Book Store, 112 E. 1st St.

## Charlotte

## W. E. MOSS

Fancy Groceries and Fresh Meats  
701-B West Trade Street Phone 264

## OKLAHOMA

## Muskogee

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Muskogee, Okla.:  
The Bowers Hotel  
Muskogee Indian Trading Co.

## Oklahoma City

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Oklahoma City, Okla.:  
Stevenson News Agency, 104 North Broadway  
Fred Harvey News Stand, 104 North Broadway  
Price News Service

## Quail Brand

and  
R. B. M. Brand  
of High Grade Canned Foods  
RIDENOUR-BAKER CO.  
Distributors  
M. S. COOPER, President and Manager

Over Sixty Different Departments  
replete at all seasons with the  
Prevailing Fashions—  
Moderately priced—

**RORABAUGH BROWN & CO.**  
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## KERR DRY GOODS CO.

One of Oklahoma's  
Foremost Department Stores  
in Point of Size and Service

## PLUMBING DEALERS

## STEAMFITTERS

Tel. Wal. 1574

## B. Z. HUTCHINSON CO.

405 West 2nd St.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

## HARRY KATZ, INC.

WOMEN'S APPAREL  
MODERATE PRICES  
Oklahoma City

## Dinner Bell

## "The Pride of Oklahoma City"

119-121 WEST FIRST STREET

## PARISIAN CLEANING CO.

MASTERS DYERS  
Silk, Fur and Velvet Specialties  
Phone Walnut 1288

## CUSTOM TAILORED CLOTHES

AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
UNION LABEL STORE  
John E. Howe, Manager  
12 W. Grand, Phone W 5397

## THE WEE GIFT SHOPPE

ART NOVELTIES—EXCLUSIVE LINGERIE  
1002 West 10th Street  
MABELLE E. FULTON, ALICE M. KNOX  
Telephone Main 8002

## ELMER L. FULTON

301 Empire Bldg.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

## OKLAHOMA-PERLETT BELTING CO.

Kotton-Hyde-Ray-On-It—Black and Tan—  
Estimated Process Belting  
Old leather rebuilt. Guaranteed. Big Savings.  
208 Main Bldg. M-1758, Oklahoma City.

## THE ROBINS SHOP

For Exclusive Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Lingerie,  
Corsets and Accessories  
THE SHOP BUILDING  
107 North Hudson, Oklahoma City, Okla.

## Okmulgee

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Okmulgee, Okla.:  
Fred Harvey News Stand, 112 N. Horton St.  
Charles A. Lay, 112 N. Horton St.

## OKLAHOMA

## Tulsa

## Boone &amp; Mason

Attorneys at Law  
601-602-603-604 Atlas Life Building  
Tulsa, Okla., U. S. A.

Specializing in Oil and Gas, Land Titles and  
Corporation Matters.  
Investments made and attended to for non-  
resident clients.

## SAFE, CONSERVATIVE

## INVESTMENTS

## IN

## FARM LOANS

Inquire  
EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY  
14 East Third Tulsa, Oklahoma

## ROSSER-CASEBEER

## FURNITURE CO.

"Where Price and Quality Meet"  
FURNITURE RUGS  
DRAPERIES  
511 So. Main St. Tulsa, Okla.

## Curtis Brown Co.

Tulsa's Large Live Clothing Store  
for Men and Boys  
511-513 MAIN STREET  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

## Johnson-Collingwood

## FANCY GROCERIES

## AND MEAT

SERVICE—Our Motto—QUALITY  
112 East 18th St. Phone C 1004-1005

## Halliburton-Abbott Co.

A Modern Department Store  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear,  
Millinery, Accessories, Yardage Goods,  
Linen, Drapery, Luggage and Home  
Furnishings  
5th and Main St. Tulsa, Okla.

## CORRECT SHOES FOR ALL

## OCCASIONS

CORRECTLY FITTED  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
418 So. Main

## PIANOS

Quality and Prices Guaranteed at  
JENKINS  
417 So. Main St. A. J. Cripe, Mgr.

## VANDEVER'S

"Identified with Tulsa's success  
for almost twenty years."  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

## CLEANING, DYEING AND

## HAT WORK

As it Should Be Done  
BUHL'S  
PARISIAN CLEANERS  
"SUNDAY SERVICE"  
Oma or Cedar 275 211 South Boston

Sold on Easy Payments  
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner, Co. Electric Washer  
Horton Dr. All Ironer

## F. B. Deshon &amp; Co.

506 South Main, Tulsa, Okla.

## Humphreys &amp; Mandel, Inc.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery  
Guaranteed Silk Hosiery and Ladies'  
Shoes and Slippers  
528 South Main, Tulsa, Oklahoma

## THE PARIS

## TAILORS

Men's Tailored Clothes of Quality  
\$30 to \$50 the Suit  
We Fit Them in the Shop  
WEST TULSA, C. L. CHANDALL, Prop.

## THE DEMOREST

"SHOPS FOR WOMEN"  
506 S. Main, Tulsa, Okla.

If Luce says it's leather,  
It must be leather  
L-U-C-E  
TRUNK COMPANY  
414 So. Main Street

## Guy W. Johnson

C. L. Towens  
JOHNSON AND TOWERS  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS  
Oma 1284 Mayo Bldg.

## Harper Method of Shampooing

MARCELLING-MANICURING  
Phone Oma 7128 405 So. Boulder

## CARSON CONCERT COURSE

Seven Concerts  
All Celebrated Artists  
Address: ROBERT BOWEN GARRISON,  
415 South Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

## CHEER BRIGHT SHOP

15 Atlas Life Arcade  
THE HOME OF "CHEER COLOR"  
A Western Adaptation of Oriental Skill

## PENDARVIS AUTO SERVICE

If your car isn't right I'll make it right.  
Phone Oma 7288 104 West 2nd

## THE HOSIERY SHOP

408 S. MAIN  
EVERYTHING IN FINE HOSIERY  
We Never Sell Seconds

## DORIS KINTNER

Pianist, Organist, Accompanist and Teacher  
Studio—108 Alhambra Square, Tel.

## OKLAHOMA

## Tulsa

## (Continued)

## RAYMOND &amp; COLEMAN'S

Medium Priced Good Quality Furniture  
128-129 S. 2nd Oma 380

## TENNESSEE

## Chattanooga

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Chattanooga, Tenn.:  
Jo Anderson's News Stand, Cor. 5th and Market Sts.  
E. W. Griffin's, 1000 5th and Market Sts.  
World News Co., 5th and Market Sts.

## Memphis

Masters of Shirt-Craft  
Importers of  
Shirting Fabrics  
Henry Loeb Shirt Co.  
Shirts made to your measure. All size guaranteed.

## Nashville

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Nashville, Tenn.:  
Tulsa Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

## TEXAS

## Beaumont

## INEEDA LAUNDRY

Master Dyers & Cleaners  
NEWAY FAMILY WASHINGTON  
STEWART & GARRETT  
Men's Clothing & Furnishings  
405 ORLEANS

## ROSENTHAL'S

For Women's Wear  
AWNINGS WINDOW SHADES  
Kidd-Russ Trunk and Bag Co.  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
DRY GOODS CO.  
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

## E. N. DICKENS &amp; CO. GROCERIES

GROCERIES, FRESH MEATS, PRODUCE,  
Canned Goods, etc.  
Main and Crockett

## UHRYS

## MEN'S WEAR

R. ZAFAR & SON CO.  
Office Outfitters, Books, Stationery, etc.  
572-585 Liberty

## GLIDDEN STORES CO.

Pictures and Picture Framing  
Wall Paper and Paints  
The Post Office is near the  
Imperial Shoe Store

## MISS GRACE HAYES

Teacher and Instructor in Shorthand, Bookkeep-  
ing and special Secretarial Courses.  
Ely Bldg.

## BEAUMONT LAUNDRY

Klassy Cleaners and Dyers  
Phone One-One

## Dallas

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

Dallas, Texas:  
X-10-U-S News Co., 1015 1/2 Commerce St.  
Gunn News Co., 1015 1/2 Commerce St.  
Goldman Bros., 1015 1/2 Commerce St.  
Morgan G. Jones, 1015 1/2 Commerce St.

## W. A. GREEN CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE  
We appreciate the patronage of The Christian  
Science Monitor readers.

## ANNABELLE CLOFTON

IMPORTER and CREATOR OF CORBET HATS  
Miss Belle Harris, Hemstitching and  
Ornamentation  
1500 Commerce Street

## Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.

Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of  
Every Variety  
PRICES MOST MODERATE

## VICTORY WILSON, Inc.

SECOND FLOOR CLOTHING  
1215 1/2 Main Street  
DALLAS

## ELABORATED ROOFING CO.

House Painting Roofing  
Phone B 1243 2800 Commerce Street

## The Queen Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE  
Our Automobiles Cover the Entire City Every  
Day—Phone—We Give Brown Trading Stamps

## GOLDSMITH'S

ELM AND ERYVAY  
Authentic, distinctive fashions in "Smart Wear  
for Women"  
We sincerely appreciate your patronage

## ANTIQUES

Furniture, China, Glassware, Silver, Pewter,  
Lamps, Cast-iron, Jewels, Ornaments, Guns,  
Pistols, Clocks, Pictures, etc.  
110 SOUTH BECKLEY

## J. F. REEVES COMPANY

DISTRIBUTORS  
PIERCE ARROW CARS AND TRUCKS  
506 So. Eryvay St. Dallas

## QUALITY CLOTHES

## HURST BROS. COMPANY

Main at Field

## OAK CLIFF PRINTING CO.

"THE PARTICULAR PRINTERS"  
Phone C 9700 622 E. Jefferson

## FRANK E. HEEFER AGENCY

Complete Real Estate Service  
408 Southwestern Life Bldg.

## OIL OF GLADNESS

for dusting and floor. DUNLAP  
MFG. CO. Dusters and Mops. Ask  
your grocer for them. GEO. A.  
JACK, Distributor, E. 2627.

## For the Better Class of Work Call

## WILL CROW GARAGE

2801 Oak Grove Ave. Phone H. 5106

## TEXAS

## Dallas

## (Continued)

## STEWART'S INC.

Elm St. between Eryvay and Stone  
SOCIAL STATIONERY  
and Engravings, Place Cards,  
Tally Cards, Party Favors,  
Kodaks and Kodak Finishing.

## A Harris &amp; Company

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Everything for Women and Children  
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods  
Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, etc.  
We appreciate your business.

## ORIENTAL

## SCIENTIFIC

## CLEANERS and DYERS

X-0078-2125-N. Harwood—X-8191

## AMERICAN

## TRANSFER &amp; STORAGE CO.

MOVING IS OUR  
BUSINESS

## TICKE-GOETTINGER Co.

The Shopping Center  
of Dallas  
Main, Elm and Eryvay Streets

## Always fresh, sweet and clean

## "ORIENTAL"

The laundry for the family. No marks on wet  
work or wearing apparel. Send us your best.  
Phone X 6004

## Custom Made Shirts

## MANDEL SHIRT COMPANY

908 1/2 Commerce Street  
Samples and order blanks on request.

## SANGER BROTHERS

A Large Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
Everything for personal wear of men, women,  
child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs,  
draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

## LAKEVIEW LAUNDRY AND

## CLEANING CO.

J. W. SINGLTON, Manager  
MASTER DYERS and CLEANERS  
We specialize in Family Rough Dry Work  
Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100 All Work  
Phone C-5161

## CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

## DREYFUSS &amp; SON

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY COMPANY  
Candies—Lunches—Drinks  
1206 Elm Street 1200 Main Street

## JACK A. SCHLEY

Patent Attorney  
Trade Marks Registered  
306-6 Interurban Building DALLAS

## El Paso

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following  
news stands in

El Paso, Texas:  
Fred Harvey News Stand, Union Station  
Pass City News Co., Cor. Mills & N. Oregon Sts.

## THE MEYERING

Custom Made Wardrobe Trunk is carried  
exclusively by  
BLUMENTHAL'S  
PIONEER PLAZA  
One of The Southwest's Finest Clothiers  
and Furnishers.

## PHONE MAIN 7000

## CITY CLEANING WORKS

Where Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art  
Not—Your clothes are insured while in our care.  
Just Tel. M. 7000. Our Car will call.  
8080 HUBBARD STREET

## WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE

Furniture, Draperies, Linoleum,  
Shades, Rugs and Stoves  
Samples cheerfully furnished and prices quoted.

## ROGERS FURNITURE CO.

209 N. Stanton St. Phone Main 7800

## THE STOCKS L. C. L. STORE

(El Paso's large and modern retail food store)  
THE STOCKS GROCERIES  
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS at RIGHT PRICES  
SAVE YOUR PERIODICALS—Have them  
bound for your library, projects, make them  
easy for. IDEAL PRINTING Co., Leo Per-  
lett, Mgr., SERVICE PRINTERS, 107 N. Camp-  
bell St. Phone 2144. Reynolds Building

## THOMPSON'S GROCERY

DELICATESSEN  
Famous for Quality  
408 N. Oregon Street and Five Points.

## SHELDON JEWELRY CO.

Mills and Oregon Streets Phone M-1518

## MOREHEAD'S

BUSY LITTLE TAILOR SHOP  
Tailors, Hatters and Cleaners  
OFFICE SUPPLIES  
227 N. Oregon St. Phone Main 972

## F. B. WHITE TYPEWRITER CO.

Children's New Store  
227 N. Oregon St. Phone Main 972

## HURD'S CONFECTIONERY

Fine Candies, Light Lunches  
807 N. Oregon (Mills Bldg.) Phone M-528

## "El Paso's Store of Individual Shop"

WEARING APPAREL and MILLINERY  
Exclusive Styles. Moderate Prices.  
A Cordial Welcome Awaits You  
WOMAN'S TOGETHER, Inc., 220 Main Ave.

## AMERICAN TRUST AND

## SAVINGS BANK

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.00  
4% INTEREST PAID ON  
TIME DEPOSITS

## SHOE REPAIRING

First Grade Material and Workmanship  
CHILDREN'S SHOES  
FICKEL



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Maurice Ravel in Role of Conductor

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

LONDON has just given to Maurice Ravel an enthusiastic welcome. The great French composer had already paid several visits to take part in concerts of his works, but this was the first time that he had appeared before the London public as a conductor. Before an audience which filled the Queen's Hall he conducted his symphonic suites, "Ma Mère l'Oye" and "La Valse," two remarkable examples of the variety in his technique, and of the contrast between an art composed of subtlety and fine gradations, but also, when it suits him, of power and "éclat."

Nothing is more characteristic of the art of Maurice Ravel than his manner of conducting. With a single gesture, exact, measured, swift, hurried, he indicates to the orchestra his slightest intention; with the fewest movements possible, with scarcely a movement of the arm, with a gesture of the hand, and specially by raising, extending and lowering of the fingers he emphasizes to the orchestra the little touches necessary to cause one detail or another to appear more to advantage.

## Little Experience

My privilege of long friendship with the composer enabled me to gather from his own lips his impressions of the concert. While I was protecting him from the importunity of the autograph collectors, who were holding out menacing fountain pens and the still more menacing blankness of their albums, right up to the door of our car, Ravel gave me his impressions:

"The long and the short of it is I have scarcely ever before conducted an orchestra; a long time ago, at the beginning of my career, I undertook, at the last moment, a concert of the Société Nationale, to conduct an 'Ouverture de Schéhérazade' which I had never published. Vincent d'Indy should have conducted but was unable to come. This was a long time ago, in 1898, I think. More recently, in 1912, I conducted the four performances at the Châtelet of 'Adèle ou le langage des fleurs,' the ballet of which had been taken from 'Valse Trébouhova.' And lastly, two years ago I was requested to conduct the hundredth performance of the 'Fountain of Coppélia' to the Swedish ballet; but I never did any conducting outside of Paris, nor for a long time."

"Did you hold special practices with the orchestra for this performance?"

## No Special Rehearsal

"No, not at all. I think that if I had sat down at home with my score in front of me to beat-time so as to get my hand in, in all probability I should have been my head before the public. I knew quite well—and for a very good reason—the works which I had to conduct, and I did not feel particularly impressed by this idea of conducting the works, all the more so as I knew quite well that they would be admirably prepared by Sir Henry Wood. And, as you have seen, I did not lose my head. The Queen's Hall orchestra is excellent; it understood all my intentions, and followed me to perfection, although my movement may not have always been strictly in accordance with the written instructions of the score; I do not care for the idea of my works becoming rigid through regularity in the tempo, and it is above all necessary that the outline of the work should be maintained from one end to the other, especially in 'La Valse'; but everything was done in advance, thanks to the sympathetic foresight of Sir Henry Wood, and I had scarcely anything to do except here and there to put in the few little accents I wanted. And, as you have seen, that did not fatigue me in the least, and even if it had I should have no reason to complain, in view of the touching warmth with which the public received me."

## Works Now in Hand

I was able to resume our conversation at a small private dinner at the house of Arnold Bennett, who had known Ravel when he was living at Fontainebleau and Paris. There were only a few of us present, presided over by that capricious genius, George Moore, whose passion for the works of Wagner does not prevent his enjoying deeply Ravel's music; a few ladies were also present, among whom was Ravel's London hostess, Madame Alvar, the singer who interpreted his melodies at Stockholm, Christiania, and Madrid, and who sang them the previous year at the Ravel recital in London, accompanied by the author.

Naturally, after all the pleasure these works had given us, the question, "What are you working on now?" became so pressing that it could not be resisted. Maurice Ravel accepted it with good grace.

"I have written a few sketches for a fantasy for piano and orchestra inspired by Alphonse Fournier's delightful book, 'Le Grand Meaulnes.' This fantasy will bear the title of the book. I began also some time ago a lyric fantasy on a booklet of Colette Willy; and I am also thinking out a sonata for piano and violin, which I do not think will be too difficult and in which I hope to be able to play the piano part sometimes; but all this

is far from being completed and will depend on the degree of tranquility I can obtain a long way from Paris, and also on my mood."

Then, as the conversation became general, Ravel expressed his admiration for Gounod, whom the public still pretends too much to despise, whose works are occasionally affected by the bad taste of the period, but are mostly so rich in melody, charm, and music; he also expressed his admiration for the exuberant and original genius of Chabrier, to whom he owes much without having imitated him, just as he owes much to Claude Debussy, whom he admires profoundly, but whom he has studied since the appearance of his first works in order to do the opposite, as his own natural inclinations dictate.

## Debt to Mozart

"Perhaps the composer to whom I owe the most," said Ravel, "is still, after all, Mozart, whom I have persistently studied without ever wearying of him; it is to Mozart that I owe the most and also to my master, the great musician Gabriel Fauré, and to the lessons of Gédalge at the Conservatoire."

"There are many of these who are remarkably gifted, they certainly need to work, but they are born to write music; what the majority of them lack is determination, concentration, and the habit of reflection, but it is still something to have the gift and it is to be hoped that they will know

how to take advantage of it. Among works of varying quality I have much enjoyed the recent sonata for piano and violin of Germaine Tailleferre, 'L'Horace Victorieux,' by Arthur Honegger, 'Proteus,' by Arthur Durey. I have heard a great deal in favor of 'Les Facheux' by Georges Auric, but I have unfortunately not heard it, but I think I shall soon have an opportunity of hearing it, as the Russian Ballet will soon be giving it under the form of a ballet. And there are several others also such as Poulenc, Desormières, and Cluquet, who give good hope of French music for the future. The whole question turns on their throwing themselves into their writing without allowing themselves to be carried away by their caprices or by the seductions of more or less durable systems."

## Admiration for Schönberg

In the course of conversation Ravel expressed his admiration for Schönberg, "one of the leading artists of the present day, whose influence, transformed by various temperaments, has been considerable during the last 10 or 15 years." Conversation then turned on literature, and Ravel showed that he was, like the majority of French composers, a musician nourished on literature. He expressed his liking particularly for La Fontaine, Germain de Nerval, and amongst more modern writers for Jules Laforgue, Arthur Rimbaud, for Apollinaire and Cocteau, and told of the pleasure he derives from "Ferns la Nuit," by Paul Morand.

## Wilhelm Bachaus Explains the Appeal of Chopin to the Pianist

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

WILHELM BACHAUS, the pianist, is a sort of musician I have seldom met in the course of my news-gathering duties. When I called on him the other day at his hotel, he made everything as pleasant as possible for me and then waited for me to speak. Not that I should say he dared me to get anything out of him, because he showed himself quite ready to answer any question I felt impelled to ask. But what lent an air of mystery to his conversation was a willingness to let me go shares with him in the conversation. He permitted me to draw an argumentative sword on him; and although I confess I merely struck sparks and scored no thrust, I nevertheless enjoyed the encounter and derived, I hope, some wisdom from it.

Regarded in one light, his proceeding was an exercise of artistic economy, since by dividing the responsibility in two, he eased just as much the burden of an interview from his shoulders to mine. Regarded in another, it was a manifestation of his pedagogical instinct. For by giving me freedom to dispute him on certain points, he compelled me to talk myself into a new understanding of the piano problem.

## Pianists as Sheep

Having the initiative, then, on my side, I went at my host on the deplorable habit of pianists of following one another in the choice of pieces; and on the unimaginative practice whereby one player starts a certain work of Beethoven, say, in October, and the others keep it sounding until April. The past winter, I noted, had been the great season of the "Appassionata" sonata; and next winter, I expressed the view, it would be whatever the first important man appearing happened to play in applause for. Furthermore, if I remember correctly, I scolded him because the season of 1922-23 had run too much to Chopin's ballades, as an earlier season had run to the barcarolle, and as another one is very likely to run to the scherzos.

"I think you are fortunate," replied Mr. Bachaus, "to have the opportunity of listening to so much good music. To an artist, it is a great tragedy that he is able to hear so little. When I am traveling and visiting many small places, I never meet a fellow pianist. Of course, it would be bad concert management if the date of my engagement and that of another player coincided. Only in the big towns, therefore, do I have a chance to find out what my colleagues are doing, in the periods between tours when I am resting."

## The Appeal of Chopin

Harping upon my objection to sameness of programs, I asked Mr. Bachaus why it is necessary for every pianist to go into a town with the old formula of Beethoven and Chopin. Why, inquired with especial importunity, if the sum of piano works is so large as the books declare it to be, must every program contain pieces by Chopin?

"A pianist," returned he, "who refused to play Chopin would not be a pianist. Chopin, having you under-

## Pianists and Vocal Instruction

Hereupon Mr. Bachaus changed the subject. "I have been asked," said he, "to turn aside from piano-playing, and act the part of vocal instructor. I have received a request to teach a singer how to interpret German songs. How should you account for it?"

In reply, I made the observation that he, being a man of proved capacity in one department of music, would inevitably be accepted in the United States as skilled in every department. The national line of reasoning, I explained, would be that if Mr. So-and-so, who formerly played the piano, conducts an orchestra passably well, then Mr. Bachaus, who is a pianist and a German, should be able to teach singing, in particular the interpretation of German songs, extraordinarily well. And drawing the discussion back to where we originally had it, I asked, perhaps not too wisely, whether he regarded the possibilities of the piano as bounded, east, south, west and north, by the inspiration of Chopin. I asked him, further, why he, for one among many artists, neglected a modern composer like Debussy.

Debussy

"I admit," responded he, "that the piano represents a rather non-advancing, non-developing type of music. And in regard to Debussy, I grant you that he wrote in a true piano manner. I like him for that. But Debussy is soon exhausted. He is always the same. His piano pieces have some special qualities of color, and there the story begins and ends. I do not

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play his pieces much because, perhaps, I am not altogether at home with them. And yet, for a complete explanation of the case I need to say more. I do not play them for the reason that when I do, I must leave out just that amount of Chopin. Debussy, I concede, is fine; but Chopin, in my opinion, is finer."

With another shift of the subject—"Put down, will you," he requested, "a word about my admiration for American orchestras? I have taken part in the Beethoven C-minor and G-major concertos with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and in the G-major concerto with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and it gives me a thrill when I recall how well the performances

## Alexander Scriabin, Precursor of the Future Synthetic Art

By D. RUDYHAR

ALEXANDER SCRIBIN, in spite of the efforts of some of his friends and pupils, foremost among whom perhaps Modest Altschuler and Alfred Laliberté should be named, is still very little known except to a few music-lovers scattered throughout the great cities of Europe. The cause of such a relative lack of popularity lies in the fact that Scriabin's works represent a type of music which cannot

so characteristic of the romantic spirit of the Polish visionary. Yet Scriabin reaches beyond the occasional sentimentality of Chopin; and a greater serenity, a subtler type of aspiration are manifest in these pages, forbidding the greater Scriabin of the later days.

## New Type of Harmony

As a result, a new type of harmony is slowly evolved, less precise, less stereotyped than the old classical combinations of tones. The rigid mold of tonality is broken, not because of the outer efforts of a dissatisfied sensoriality (as with the early Satie), but as the result of an inner change of attitude.

Such a difference is a capital one. For whereas the purely sensorial discoveries of Erik Satie and Schönberg led them both to an inner chaos, Scriabin, proceeding always from within outward, never lost power over his tonal discoveries, never got enthralled by their sonorous newness. They, on the contrary, immediately manifested themselves as logical elements in a coherent whole, conditioned by the natural development of the musician's consciousness. Scriabin never lost himself in tonal anarchy as a result of a passionate contempt for existing tonalities. He evolved. He grew as a human being, and his music developed accordingly. Leaving classical tonalities aside as a hindrance to his own truer expression, he immediately conceived a new system, a new type of musical order, and merely changed from an old, worn-out order to a new and richer one. Thus, chaos had never any attraction for him or power over him, at a time when the essence of music was chaos and anarchy.

## Tonalities Inadequate

Scriabin, finding tonalities inadequate for the expression of his new attitude, as it grew during the years preceding his sojourn in Brussels (1903-1908), began to constitute for his own use a new type of sonal relationship and to pave the way for a greater change as yet unrealized. For the change from the western to the eastern type of modality.

In order fully to understand his work and appreciate his contribution to music, we must first of all realize that Scriabin was not, nor did he care to be, an innovator in regard to form. Not only did he not alter the fundamental ideas of formal construction as laid down in the classics, but he does not seem outwardly to have suffered from the limitations of our tempered system and from its utter artificiality. At least, he acted as if he did not. For his works from a tonal or modal point of view are utterly illogical. They are all written in a manner presupposing the natural

series of harmonies. Yet they are written for the piano, the most tempered of all instruments, and, practically speaking, all the complications of writing imposed by Scriabin's intellectually-conceived system are useless, as they do not correspond to any actual fact.

Did Scriabin blind himself to the practical facility of his destination between sharp, flat and double-flat? I believe not. He kept this distinction as long as he could, and he fought as hard as he could against the inevitability of atonality and pure chromaticism. Finally, in some of his last preudes, he almost gave up.

## His Harmonic Ideals

The Harmonic Ideals of Scriabin cannot be realized until the foundations of music are altogether changed. True modes built upon the harmonic series cannot be realized unless we entirely re-tune our ears and our instruments. Is this possible? Yes, but at the cost of endless years of effort and self-sacrifice.

Does that invalidate the efforts of Scriabin or diminish the value of his works? Indeed not. For the lasting value of Scriabin lies in his being the first to conceive a true modal order upon which to build music, and in his daring to realize it in works; therefore, inspired by a tender yet powerful nature, he approximated the ideal which he foresaw, without transforming entirely the very units of music.

Scriabin is truly the great prophet of the music of tomorrow. He serves as the bridge between the Oriental and Occidental ideals of music and art; and his situation is accordingly unique and unchallengeable. He solved the seeds for a regenerated musicality, based no longer on feeling impressions or intellectualized emotions. Moreover, he understood the real basis for a new synthesis of arts, a synthesis truer, deeper and more essentially human than the one Wagner realized in the last century. He left a great communal drama synthesizing all arts in a grandiose manner, the fundamental conception of which he had made quite clear to his friends and correspondents.

Scriabin, then, stands as a prophet of the music of the future, a seer to whose inner gaze the plans of a great art-synthesis were revealed; a man who lived the true life of the artist with sincerity, probity and enthusiasm. He came to a decadent civilization as the promise of a culture more real, more intrinsically beautiful, ethical and true, and more fundamentally human.



Drawn from photograph by Bain News Service

Wilhelm Bachaus

went. In Philadelphia, I assisted in producing the difficult thing by Pick-Masagalli, entitled 'Scriabin.' The men of the orchestra had but one rehearsal. I never knew of sight-reading like theirs."

## A New Definition

At this point I might well have terminated my adventure. But interviewers, I fancy, are all companions of Odysseus when it comes to common sense, and are better at seeing their way into peril than out of it. So I put in one word more on the negative side of the Chopin cause. Precisely what it was I do not recall. But I can quote pretty accurately the words wherewith the artist reacted.

"Do you," queried he, "play the piano yourself?"

Whereon I pocketed my note-pad and in my turn changed the subject, remarking something about the London season, for which I understood he was making preparations; and about the great de Pachmann, with whom I thought he might possibly be heard in New York next season in music for two pianos.

When I left, I was aware of having come into possession of a new definition. A pianist I had always regarded as a person who performs on the piano with beauty of tone and distinction of style. At parting with Mr. Bachaus I realized that a pianist is a person who, in spite of all historical and philosophical objections, has an unalterable, unquenchable fondness for the piano as an instrument.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Hamlet's Identity With an Elizabethan

IT is almost a commonplace among Shakespearean students, that Hamlet, the man, is not wholly imagined, but had, somewhere, a prototype in history, our reason for thinking so being that the prince's mental processes are revealed with an intimacy so complete and so sympathetic that to most of us, no other conclusion is possible. We say with conviction, "This man once lived," and the only question remaining is, "Who was he?"

The instinctive, and no doubt partly true answer comes, "Shakespeare himself!" We feel intuitively the Shakespearean character in Hamlet; but, Hamlet being by birth and breeding a prince, and Shakespeare by birth and breeding a yeoman, one naturally looks about for an Elizabethan figure recognizable as the Prince of Denmark, though mingled with something of the dramatist himself. The days of festival at Southwark, of the thirtieth anniversary of the folio, and so forth, set me pondering. I read Mr. J. T. Looney's books, "Shakespeare Identified," and "Poems of the Seventeenth Earl of Oxford," I reopened Marjorie Hume's "Lord Burleigh," and Warwick Bond's "John Lyly," and I concluded that, without going all the way with Mr. Looney, he was probably right in identifying the historic Hamlet with Edward de Vere.

The facts are striking and of deep interest. Shakespeare places his setting for "Hamlet," in "Elsinore," which very little juggling with letters transforms to "Windsor," while you have but to substitute the Court of England for the Court of Denmark, to be at once upon the track of the central figure of the drama, historically considered, none other than Queen Elizabeth's own Secretary of State, Lord Burleigh. William Cecil, at that time (1562), was living in the Strand, near the Savoy. Into his household, as royal ward, came a young nobleman of high degree, Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, a Vere, elegant, impulsive, moody, and highly poetical boy, who attends the court, alternately fascinates and vexes the Queen, with his personal attractions, his courage, his dancing, and his vagaries; marries, in due course, though unhappily, Burleigh's eldest daughter, Anne Cecil; harasses his father-in-law, quarrels with various lords, including Philip Sidney; seeks naval or military preferment in vain; turns to literature; becomes the friend and patron of Shakespeare's influence in comedy, John Lyly; writes graceful lyrics and dramas, that are lost; and gets them played by a company known as "The Oxford Boys," upon which he lavished a part of his fortune.

That here is Hamlet in the original, is a conclusion I cannot easily set aside. The parallel is astonishingly close. Burleigh, deliberately castrated, becomes Polonius; a transformation to which his white-bearded portrait, in the National Portrait Gal-

lery, his jocosity, mentioned by Macaulay, and his proclivity for employing spies, all lend color. Anne Cecil, of whom little is known, becomes Ophelia; Burleigh's son, Thomas Cecil, resident about that time in Paris, slips naturally into the part of Laertes; while for Horatio one need go no further than Sir Horatio de Vere, Oxford's cousin, the soldier, of whom it is written in "Fuller's Worthies" that his temper, like that of Hamlet's friend, is "a constant tenor, neither elated nor depressed."

But it is in the character and circumstances of Oxford himself that the resemblance is so remarkably close. Hamlet was a prince; Oxford a royal ward, and a nobleman. Both were at

and not his art, are the topics of his correspondence.

What a perfectly normal American he is, for instance, while travelling in Italy!—that Italy in which Goethe, a few decades earlier, had been "reborn." "We got a little to eat at a town whose name I forget, but it is something with an S. . . . We went through the towns of Massa and Carrara in due season without stopping but for a moment in each." His diary records that the scenery is "beautiful." He concedes that Genoa is "picturesque" and that some of the palaces are "splendid." So much for Italian art and landscape; but when he turns towards the sea the tone of his man of action and affairs suddenly changes.

"I can scarcely describe to you," he writes, "the pleasure I feel in sea-

## Herald of Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the stillness of the night  
The world incessantly  
Our moor's nose.  
There, in the perimmon tree,  
Perched high, he tests his tone  
In single notes, in doubles,  
And in groups of three,  
Singing exultantly.

Liquid air and sunshine,  
Crystal drops of dew,  
Flowers in riotous profusion  
Seem to speak anew  
In melody of fluttering trills,  
In rolling trails of tone.  
Soft as the babbling of a brook—  
As petals from heaven blown  
Into the night alone.

Gertrude S. McCalmont.

of a kitchen garden at the rear, full of asparagus fern, and beehives, with here and there an old-fashioned toad, squatting beneath a giant cabbage.

In one cottage, completely covered with ivy, dwell two spinster ladies, and I always looked upon this cottage with awe. It was rather larger than the rest, and had a stiff-backed appearance. Moreover there was a wall around it, and a firm-lipped little gate. I never saw the spinster ladies, but I always felt that they were watching. Opposite to the ivy cottage was a very low, very ancient, and very perfect little home in which lived an old, old lady. Her name was Mrs. Wetwand, and the sound of the name gave me a curious joy as of something magical. There were black doors in Mrs. Wetwand's cottage—black, and

## The Habit of Loving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE habits and customs of a country are frequently referred to with some thought of criticism, because habits are so often "bad habits"; or if not bad, then, perhaps, harmless idiosyncrasies. Indeed, to make a habit of anything is, in the eyes of many, to depreciate the value of the action. People talk more often of the habitual sinner than of the habitual saint. Yet, is it not very important what our habits are? And should we not endeavor to make them habitually good?

In spite of the general aspersion of the term, how many examples of habitual love do we see around us? We all know the motherly person who is ready to stoop to soothe the crying child in the street. "She is accustomed to children," we say, as we watch her; but we should be nearer right to say, "She is accustomed to be kind and gentle." In the same way, we know the one who comes to the aid of the hurt or strayed dog. "He is a dog lover," we remark. Indeed, he is that; he is one who has made a habit of loving the more helpless creatures. What blessings are these habitual loves, who love because it is their habit!

Often, the habitually kind person has learned his lesson in some special experience of his own. Thus the mother-lover, which years over all timid, troubled little ones, is probably cultivated in the love of some child under its care. We have one of the highest examples of this in the beloved Apostle Paul, who learned to love all men through the love he bore to Christ Jesus, because of the understanding of God the latter had given him. How often he refers to his beloved Jesus!

In II Corinthians Paul writes, "For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake." What a wealth of love he expresses in the term "for Jesus' sake." Jesus had given him the true thought of the perfect man—man made in God's image and likeness. Jesus had taught him all he knew of the God who is Love; and Paul learned to reflect, as did Christ Jesus, his Father-Mother God. No wonder he loved Jesus; for Jesus had shown him how tired and suffering humanity might be transfigured by the spiritual understanding of God, even as he, Paul himself, was being transfigured. Surely Paul made a habit of loving; were his habit daily, until all who came under his influence blessed him, because he loved them.

"for Jesus' sake." His was not to criticize them because they failed to measure up to the standard of Christ Jesus; he loved them for Truth's sake.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, thought much of the necessity of forming habits of love and gentleness. On page 43 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "The entire education of children should be such as to form habits of obedience to the moral and spiritual law." The writer was once staying in a home whose occupants were daily striving to bring out the Christ-qualities in their lives. One of the members of the household was a little child about four years of age. On one occasion some repairs were required in one of the rooms; and a workman called at the house to do what was necessary, with a young boy in attendance. This boy was uncouth in his bearing and unintelligent in his expression. When the work was completed, the mistress of the house accompanied the workman to survey it. The writer and the child, as interested spectators, followed. Suddenly the child saw that the boy, his work now done, was hanging in the background. Turning around, she slipped her little hand in his arm, and with a gesture of affection and tenderness drew him into the room, that he also might see the work and hear the comments on it. To her he was an honored guest; and she had used the very same expression of gesture, nay, the very thought, which she had often seen used as a welcome visitor was ushered into that room. To her the boy was neither uncouth nor unintelligent; he was a friend; and she knew of no other way to bring a friend in.

Should not we all endeavor to form these habits of love? Should we not treasure our individual experiences of such; and, because we have learned, perhaps, to love one, make a habit of loving all? Then, as we strive to love our fellow-men because of the great love which God has for us, we shall become more and more aware of the source from which all true love flows, divine Love itself; and we shall realize that in very truth we can love because man reflects that divine Love of which Mrs. Eddy speaks on page 13 of Science and Health, where she says: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowal. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

nostrils, a bouquet so drugged with sunshine and earth-mould; surely he must catch the very flavour and indefinable aroma of the Canterbury Tales. . . . His composition has no taint of "moralistic acid" about it. For better or for worse, he is content to take the world as he finds it. Natural goodness, natural spontaneous piety, he is well able to appreciate, but naught will persuade him that good can come from any restrictions that outrage the laws of nature. In the following stubborn lines he puts his point of view plainly enough:

But God it wot, no man so strong can  
prove  
As to destroy a thing, the which  
nature  
Hath naturally set in a creature;  
Tak any bird, and put him in a cage,  
And do all thyne entent and thy cor-  
rage  
To foster it tendrely with meat and  
drynke  
And with alle the deynties thou canst  
be thyne.  
And keep it alle so kindly as thou  
may:  
Although his cage of gold be never so  
gay,  
Yet hath this bird, by twenty thou-  
sand fold,  
Lever in a forest, that is wyld and  
Gon eten wormes and such wrechid-  
ness.  
—Llewellyn Powys, in "Thirteen  
Worthies."

## William Byrd's Church Music

Byrd is often compared with Palestrina, who was some twenty years his senior. Both lived to a great age, and both left behind a very large amount of music. But in vocal composition their styles are dissimilar. Palestrina excels in smooth and polished workmanship; Byrd in vigour and variety of conception. With Palestrina the development of the individual part is subordinated to the construction of the whole; with Byrd there is a tendency to sacrifice the general effect to the individualized vitality of the texture. Discords are abruptly taken and abruptly quitted by voices intent on the working-out of some commanding phrase.

The distinction must not be pressed too far: Palestrina can be strenuous, and Byrd ethereal; but, generally speaking, it holds good not only as to these two great composers, but as between the two distinct schools which they consummate and represent. . . . It has been stated that Byrd was the originator of variation form. Whether the truth of this statement can be proved, or not, it is certain that Byrd was one of the first to develop the idea of writing a theme with variations. . . . It is true that the Elizabethan string quartet compares with that of Haydn only as a viol of the same period compares with a Stradivari violin, but it should be remembered that Byrd and the other composers of his school lived two centuries earlier than Haydn, and that some credit, at least, belongs to these Englishmen as the pioneers of instrumental chamber music.—From "Tudor Church Music" (Oxford).

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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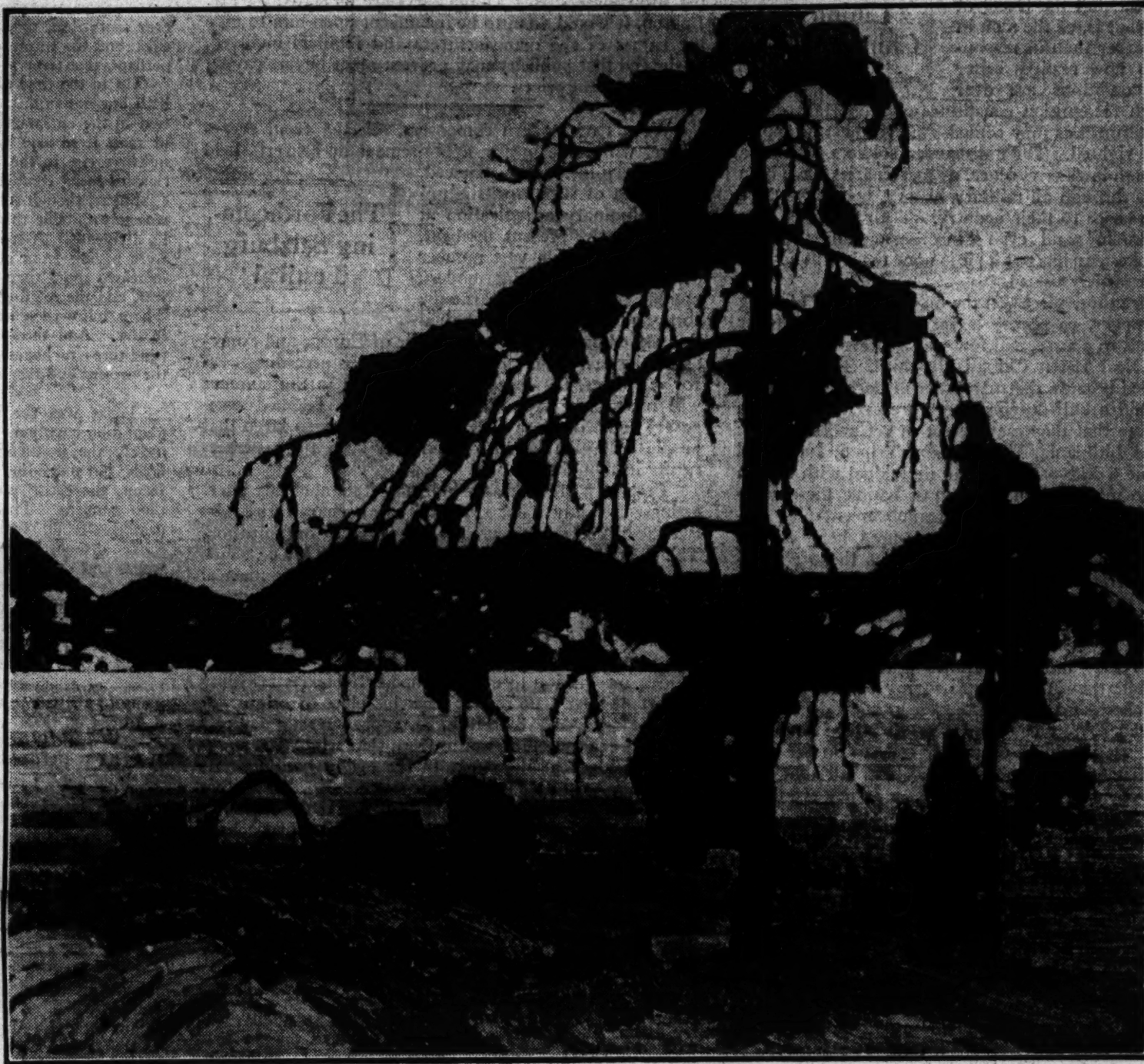
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"The Jack Pine." From the Painting by Tom Thomson

Courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

court, both valiant, both physically attractive, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form"; both were in close relationship with the chief Minister's daughter—for though Hamlet did not become Ophelia's husband, the queen in the play expresses her expectation and even her hope that it might have been so; moreover Hamlet's reverence for womanhood in the abstract and ideal, marred by mistrust in actual experience, is almost identical in the two characters, and finds expression, in one of Oxford's own poems, through the very word used by Hamlet—"trail." Both men are moody and fantastic, Hamlet putting on "an antic disposition," and Oxford being, in Gabriel Harvey's phrase, "a passing singular odd man"; both men, like Shakespeare himself, in the sonnets, abide some mysterious calamity, and are "in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes"; both, it seems, mistrust and dislike politicians, and are averse to a political life; both "lack advancement"; both are intensely poetical, idealists through and through, and deep lovers of virtue; both men are writers—Hamlet's insertion of a speech in the play arouses no surprise, and is taken as a matter of course by the actor—both love and befriend the players, and are experts in stage-matters, the one as dramatist, the other as a most competent critic—the company's title of "Oxford Boys" finding an echo in Hamlet's own question, "Do the Boys carry it away?" such parallels alone—and there are others—though no more than hinted at here, show how strong grounds for supposing that, when Shakespeare wrote Hamlet, he had Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, "in his mind's eye."

## The True Cooper

Of course, it would never do to suggest that Cooper was like the rest of us when we toss a book aside and assert that we could produce something less inane. We couldn't; Cooper could. In his case it was a genuine "impulse to expression," to employ a phrase that might have puzzled honest Cooper. . . . The remarkable fact about his authorship is not the bravado with which it began, but the continuance of that bravado through the long series of volumes that followed. Cooper seems never to have become a novelist; he remained to the end an American gentleman writing novels. As a gentleman, he was interested, frankly enough, in the manner of his domestic life, in his social position, in travel and converse with prominent persons, in the American political scene. These, and not his art, were his life; and these,

ing ships, hearing the cries of seamen, a race everywhere so much alike, and in smelling all the odours of the trade. Yesterday, I did the harbour thoroughly, by land and water, floating in the Mediterranean again, after an interval of twenty-one years, with a delight like that of a schoolboy, broke out of his bounds."

Here speaks the true Cooper, too honest to feign enthusiasms he did not feel, or to disguise those he did feel. As he looks out over the sea-port, distinguishing "every sort of vessel in form and rig known to these classic seas—the polacre, the lateneer, feluccas, pinnares, etc., etc., with red-capped swarthy-faced sailors in abundance," he is strongly tempted to secure a house there for the summer.

Typical, too, is a letter to William Jay recounting at unstinted length a dinner at which he was present in Paris, "one of the regular diplomatic entertainments, at which it is uncommon to find anyone lower in rank than a chargé d'affaires. . . . The first thing will be to give you a list of the company; I shall commence on my own left, and you will recollect I sat at the foot of the table, or rather at one end, there being no foot, Mr. and Mrs. Brown occupying the centre opposite to each other, à la mode française. To begin:" and then follows a list, covering more than half a page of the printed letter, of the potables present on this occasion. . . .

That is the true Cooper, too, as well as the seaman smelling all the odours of the trade at Genoa. To no one does he confide his literary ideas, his methods of work, his love of nature and romance; on these topics he remains astonishingly reticent—silent, indeed. His books he mentions as items of property, sources of income, like so many orchards and grain fields added to his estate. Imagination and warmth lay in him somewhere, but they were deep inner reservoirs that he rarely tapped. . . . Is not the true Cooper, after all, the man who first saw Natty Bumppo, and Uncas, and the rest, and who first gave literary expression to the primitive American forest in the days before it bowed before our blessed modernity?—Norman Foerster, in The Freeman.

## Heroes

The hero we love in this land today is the hero who lightens some fellow-man's load—Who makes of the mountain some pleasant highway; Who makes of the desert some blossom-down road.

—Joaquin Miller.

ALTHOUGH scarcely more than five years of his short career were definitely devoted to landscape work, Tom Thomson is one of the most outstanding figures in Canadian landscape painting. The son of an Ontario farmer, his boyhood was spent near Owen Sound, but it was not for many years that he finally found the inspiration for his life work in the grim beauty of the Canadian north-land. Untrained in the schools and ignorant of the canons of conventional art, he has nevertheless left behind him pictures of such quality as cause many to see in them the beginnings of a distinctive Canadian movement—a result quite unthought of by the reserved and modest artist. His friend and associate, A. Y. Jackson, R. C. A. writes of their work at that time, "There was no attempt or intention to found a school or secede from the art bodies. . . . There was, moreover, nothing revolutionary about our ideas. We felt that there was a rich field for landscape motives in the north country if we frankly abandoned our attempt at literal painting, and treated our subjects with the freedom of the decorative designer. . . . We tried to emphasize color, line, pattern, even, if need be, at the sacrifice of atmospheric qualities. It seemed the only way to make a right use of the wealth of motives the country offered."

Fortunately Mr. Thomson's pictures have been acquired by the National Gallery of Canada, though the fact that anyone should take a keen interest in his work or purchase it, was to him ever a matter of amused wonder.

## My Village in the Sun

Every year when the sunshine has that warm silence in its rays which is peculiar to summer I find myself walking in thought down a certain wide, country road leading to a tiny village which as a child I knew. Most folk, it seems, have a tiny village of their own—a little place they love for some particular appealing reason, and which they fondly believe to be the one and only village worthy of the name. My village came into view suddenly. The road grew wider in anticipation, curved, ran down a short slope, and opened out as if to introduce the stranger to a perfect circle of cottages smiling out of little windows at a village green with an old, creaking pump in the center—everything, you see, was precisely as it should be. The church stood by itself in the midst of a field on the slope of a hill, and the rectory sat quietly at the foot, a low, sweet building, with a miracle

heavy, and blistered with the fire which burned through the summer and winter alike. There were bits of old china, and funny, ancient chairs in dark corners. The interior of the cottage was always dark, and always hot, but Mrs. Wetwand invariably wore a dull red crocheted hood and bolero. Once we saw her emerge from her little door with a china jug in her hand, and make her way along the narrow-flagged path which led from her gate across the green to the pump. We watched her intently, much as one would watch a snail if by some strange chance it managed to dislodge itself from its shell and move away uncovered. And then we politely asked her if we might help her to pump, and she pretended that we were not strong enough to push that thin, old handle up and down! A strange, independent character.

Mrs. Rhodes dwelt at the corner of the on-going highway, and provided plates of bread-and-butter and glasses of milk. When the sun shined—really shined—I fancy myself sitting on one of those black, wooden benches which Mrs. Rhodes fixed up in her garden, my feet swinging, and my round straw hat with its worn-out elastic falling happily about my neck, while Mrs. Rhodes with her white apron, and her long, busy fingers, ran backward and forward with the thinnest of thin bread-and-butter, telling us that we grew taller every time she saw us, telling us bits of village gossip, telling us—but there! the sunshine has moved around the corner, and I forget.

## Chaucer's Spring

Not even Wordsworth has succeeded as well as Chaucer in conveying to the reader that particular thrill that comes each year in England with the first days of spring. It is no evasive thing. It has none of the intangibility of the rainy seasons in tropical lands. It is a thrill that is palpable. It is as apparent to the young, clean-hoofed steers in the growing meads as to the newly arrived cuckoo, who, all the morning long, from shrouded elms, with careless orange throat, shoots wantonly across the mild, soft-scented air. The little round roots of the colaninos are conscious of it, as, also, are the opening daisies. Daisies! It was not for nothing that Chaucer selected that brave, contented, little English flower to be his special favorite. If anyone should desire some comfortable token by which he could at any time be reminded of the quality of Chaucer's poetry, let him take up a handful of daisies from a lawn freshly mown and inhale their simple odour. With such an innocent bouquet against his



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1923

## EDITORIALS

THE attitude of the federal Government toward law enforcement in the several states is definitely stated by President Harding in an unofficial communication to a citizen of the State of New York, who had urged drastic action by Congress in the event the act repealing the state enforcement code is approved by Governor Smith.

### The President Makes It Plain

Divested of all its political entanglements, and the possible effect upon the action of the next Democratic national convention which the signing or vetoing of the measure may have, the question presented is whether or not the federal law shall be overridden and nullified by those states which may decide that its enforcement is repugnant and objectionable.

The President, without threatening a resort to the drastic measures urged by his correspondent, makes it plain that the duty of the Administration, from which it has no thought of shrinking, is to enforce the law. He makes use of the words of President Lincoln when slavery was still an established institution, to the effect that the Union could not exist half slave and half free. He goes on to say:

"That expression has been accepted ever since as presenting the obvious and conclusive logic of the situation which then confronted the Union. Certainly it would have been still more impressive if there had been at that time a constitutional provision against slavery as there is now a constitutional provision against the liquor traffic."

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that the people of the United States as a whole have deliberately adopted and indorsed the present policy enunciated in the Eighteenth Amendment, and that the fundamental law thus enacted is "the law of the land and of every state within the Union." With the national policy established, there remains no other course for the federal Government to pursue than to make effective the law passed in compliance with this mandate. Mr. Harding says that this will be the unquestioning policy of his Administration, as he is convinced it must be of succeeding administrations.

In the light of this calm exposition of the law, it would seem more than unwise for the people of any state deliberately to refuse to perform their proper functions in discharging their duty to the Nation as a whole. No question of states' rights is involved. No ingeniously evolved logic can contrive a convincing defense of such action as the New York Legislature has attempted, and which the combined forces of the outlawed saloon are endeavoring to compel Governor Smith to stamp with the mark of his approval.

No doubt exists that the President, in thus somewhat fully outlining his position on the subject of law enforcement and the relation of the several states thereto, designs to prepare the public thought for his more general discussion of the matter before the forthcoming conference of governors in Washington. The President gave expression to his conviction that it is the clear duty of the states to enforce comprehensive co-ordinate legislation in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, partly because the state machinery is adapted for prosecuting and punishing offenders. But he gave no intimation that the federal Government cannot, with the consent and approval of the people, equip its enforcement agencies to handle the matter effectively.

There is nothing more clearly established than the intention of the Administration to compel, by whatever means necessary, the fullest possible observance of the law. This purpose, no doubt, is prompted, at least in part, by the firm conviction that public sentiment is united in support of the constitutional provision and the laws enacted to make its terms effective. Every expression of sober popular opinion has emphasized and encouraged this conclusion. The path of duty has been made plain. It is encouraging that the President undertakes the task with a high desire to express, in the law and in its impartial application, the will of what is undeniably the overwhelming majority.

WHEREVER one goes in the northern sections of the United States at this season of the year, whether in those parts of the cities and smaller towns where plots of ground are set apart for flower and vegetable gardens, or in the country where broad tilled acres stretch out as far as the eye can see, there will be found those who are planting and sowing seeds, all with the unquestioning assurance that their labor will not be unrewarded. What a wonderful thing to contemplate! Spring, twitted in song and story of her fickleness, has again renewed her promise of fulfillment, of a harvest in weeks and months to follow, and the pledge has been accepted with simple and implicit faith.

### Spring Renews Her Promise

Mankind sometimes evolves strange and perplexing philosophies. Human thought seems prone to question even the obvious. No truth seems sufficiently patent to command the confidence of those who regard it as becoming or sophisticated to doubt. We sometimes complain that realization has not been up to the measure of expectation, but those who trust, as do those who put full faith in the promise of the spring, acknowledge a faith in the harmonious working out of primal forces which no one has the hardihood to deny. Those who plant and sow, it may be, have more pleasure in these than they who gather and reap. There is something of the spirit of giving in the broadcasting of seeds, just as in the ungrudging performance of good deeds when the underlying hope is not of material reward.

Spring's gentleness and modest unpretentiousness are the simple pledges of her sincerity. There is no colorful array of samples to indicate past and possible future performances. None except those first flowers which seem to insist upon bearing cheerful testimony that those who

plant shall not plant in vain. But there is associated with the season a simple faith which the unthinking hardly realize, and which even the wise might find it difficult to analyze. Accepting as true the aphorism, "As the sowing, the reaping," it is likewise true that those who do not sow at all surely cannot reap.

THE state of affairs in China is no worse today than it was forty hours before a startled western world read the recent news of the bandit outrage in southern Shantung. The seeming difference springs from the fact that the Occident (speaking, that is, of the man in the street rather than in responsible office) now realizes better how bad conditions are over there, which recognition constitutes an important detail in such betterment as may come. An evil must be appreciated to be righted. These disbanded soldiers, seeking a living through lawless violence, as mercenaries have been prone to do through all military history, may have done a genuine service to their country. Their crime is, perhaps, "sporadic" and even "inconsequential," as one Chinese spokesman has put it; it is none the less indicative and may be largely useful.

### A Possible Lining to China's Cloud

There are three places on the map of the day offering potential danger, to phrase it very mildly. The Ruhr Valley is one, of course, and few will hesitate to see a second in the Near East. China is the third. Russia is not here included because that particular menace is of different kind, and a half-dozen other "threats" are so much less in degree that they may be set in yet another class: Ireland and Lithuania, Morocco and Tripoli, India and Egypt. The world—as would an individual with certain problems to meet and master—must handle these separately, that the aggregate of accomplishment may improve its present and give more assured hope for its future. And by "the world" one means those governments at interest in these several situations, which are also possessed of the experience and power to play effective rôles in the work to be done.

China must be saved for itself, in the first place, but, as well, for the sake of continued peace in the Orient, which is quite the same thing as saying for the peace of two hemispheres. How can outside powers do this? It may be asked. Are they to interfere directly? Only as a last resort. It would be extremely easy to do far more harm than good by any "direct" action, till that time comes (if come it does) when such a course would be seen as no longer to be avoided.

Mr. Yuan Lun To of Philadelphia recites a simple fact when he says: "Foreign intervention at present is unnecessary and would prove exactly suicidal." Is it not possible, however, and desirable, too, for the greater states in interest in the Yellow Republic to use their influence, mutually, to persuade the six or eight leaders of China's warring parties to act according to some program aiming at unity? The powers should help construct a common ground upon which these leaders might meet; the inevitable compromise can be found more quickly and surely through some such relatively disinterested guidance. Let it be admitted that nothing of similar sort could be more difficult, yet, in view of its gigantic importance, nothing could be more worth at least the trying. Dr. Wu declares that a first step in this direction had better be the withdrawal of recognition of the Peking régime, but is not that circle of such obvious import in the confused whole as certainly to be included with the other groups which must come to some understanding if China is not to drop down from bad to worse, till foreign intervention becomes inescapable?

Again and again has it been insisted that the Nation's salvation lies in unity of action within its own far-flung borders. This is true. Another statement equally incontrovertible is that once this is achieved there must be taken whatever steps promise to awaken in the great mass of the people a realization that their present apathy toward good government is a basic cause of the worse than merely bad government that now handicaps their land. When a fair proportion of those hundreds of millions shall see that the good of the family unit is not the be-all and end-all, that there has to be morality in the community and justice in the province, and so on up through the federal administration itself, then something of national sort and measure may be built to last. It would be paradoxical for a bandit outrage to set in motion a chain of events so desirable as here suggested, but history is full of paradoxes.

In a recent issue of a popular American magazine, Mr. Roger W. Babson, whose profession is the collection and co-ordination of statistics relating to productive and distributive costs, discusses the wide difference between the prices paid to producers and the retail prices paid by consumers. As illustrating the great expense involved in transferring merchandise from the factory to the final user, he quotes from a silk manufacturer, "who told me yesterday that his wife was obliged to pay \$12 a yard for some goods that he himself sold for \$2 a yard." A New York manufacturer of complete hats showed me some in a prominent department store window marked at \$15, which he sold for \$3.65. Hosts of similar illustrations could be given for any line of industry.

### High Distribution Costs

If these statements are based on prevailing conditions they would indicate that there is something radically wrong with present methods of wholesale and retail merchandising. That they are not so generally true as Mr. Babson seems to think was proved by the elaborate investigation into the profits of merchants made by a congressional committee, which found nothing to suggest that increases in price of 400 per cent above the original cost were made in the course of distribution. But even though such inordinate profits are exceptional they require an

explanation, otherwise the consuming public will infer that either bold profiteering or gross incompetence is responsible.

What justification will be offered in the cases referred to is a little difficult to imagine, unless it is the old excuse that high profits are made necessary on some articles because other merchandise is sold without gain, or even at a loss. It is usually estimated that the average cost of retailing is about 30 per cent of the price of goods. Allowing for the wholesaler's and jobber's profits, a price increase of 500 per cent on a staple article such as silk fabrics is clearly beyond a fair and reasonable charge for the service rendered. If the facts are as stated by Mr. Babson, it would seem to be incumbent upon him to give the names of the manufacturers and retailers involved, to the end that publicity may prevent other buyers paying such exorbitant prices.

WORKS of modern composers, selected from everywhere, will come in for appraisal at concerts held at Salzburg in August. Indeed, a large lot of such works is under preliminary adjudication at Zürich at the present moment. For that matter, a vast number of pieces, representing modern notions of melody, harmony, form and color, have had valuation placed upon them by the public of Europe and America in the past season and the few seasons preceding. As for outcomes, the Salzburg festival late in the summer will necessarily call attention to certain talented composers and will write their names in letters so large that people will give heed to them and keep them permanently in thought.

Perhaps what makes the Salzburg festival chiefly interesting—certainly what stamps it as a characteristically twentieth-century enterprise—is its type of organization. The International Society for Contemporary Music, which carries it on, is a committee acting for the entire musical world, aided by committees representing the various musical countries. Unlike the nineteenth century festival, which tended to magnify the cause of a particular composer and of a particular nationality, it seems designed to give recognition to every composer who has anything important to say, no matter what his place of origin. It may be regarded, therefore, as expressing an entirely different conception of music from that which the Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth, in the bright period of its flowering, expressed; a different one, also, from that which the Strauss festivals and the Mahler festivals held in various towns on the continent of Europe have expressed, and a different one from that which the Mozart festival, established, in sooth, at Salzburg long before the International Society was thought of, expresses.

In regard to the position of the United States at the Salzburg festival, all depends on the jury now sitting at Zürich. Compositions by Loewler, Griffes, Whithorne, Morris, and Gruenberg have been submitted by the American committee, and they must hold their own against compositions from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria, and win whatever room they can on six programs. Should the judges decide in favor of one American, will it be Loewler, as the most experienced man? Or will they decide on Griffes, as the most original? Or on Whithorne, as the most sensational? Or on Morris, or Gruenberg, as the most traditional? Or will they throw out all five men as unequal to the Europeans in the contest? Whatever they do, they cannot change that which has been put on record. They can add to the distinction that American audiences have bestowed on these composers by accepting them. They can take nothing away from their praise by rejecting them.

## Editorial Notes

DR. HENSLEY HENSON, the Bishop of Durham, must have struck a responsive keynote in his address recently in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, when he spoke of the true England. The name of England, he said, stood for all that was best and most stable in democracy, and while there were elements in English life which must alarm the thoughtful patriot, the Nation must not be judged by the worthless minority of parasites and partisans whose vices and strivings arrest the eye and insult the ear. He intimated further that, as is so often the case in similar instances, the true and the genuine shrink into the background and are unseen by the superficial observer, and in this opinion he will be borne out by many. "The true England," he urged, "simple, laborious and true, loving man, honoring the King, and fearing God, has not passed, and will not pass from the earth until its destiny has been fulfilled."

ALTHOUGH the best animal stores in large cities sell regular turtle food, it has been recently brought to light that hundreds of little turtles perish from hunger every year. The specific evidence comes from Chicago, where, it appears, each spring the animal stores get in the neighborhood of 1000 little turtles, which are usually sold at about 25 cents apiece. An investigation of the feeding directions given by the storekeepers to their customers developed the fact that one storekeeper said he sold a box of white goldfish wafers with each turtle; another said: "Oh! give them bread crumbs, they'll eat most anything," while a third said: "Oh! never mind about the feeding, turtles don't eat." As a matter of fact, turtles are extremely hard to feed in captivity, and "goldfish wafers," "bread crumbs," and "nothing" are synonymous so far as their needs are concerned.

ACCORDING to a Boston newspaper, one of the first uses made of bacteria was in the production of alcohol. If this is so, the very fact that such a bad start was made in their employment should be sufficient of itself to discredit them entirely.

## Hawaii—And Its Future

ON FRIDAY, Aug. 12, 1898, Hawaii ceased to exist as an independent entity, and became a territory of the United States. When the sugar planters, descendants of the Boston missionaries of 1820, brought about the end of the monarchy five years previously, and subsequently achieved annexation, it was their confident hope that statehood would come within the succeeding generation at most. Moreover, as the natives became accustomed to America's domination, and ceased to resent it, they also developed a similar desire. But, within the last two years, prospects of statehood, instead of brightening, have grown ever more dim, until such a possibility has all but ceased to exist, and the future of the islands has become more uncertain, perhaps, than ever in all Hawaiian history.

Up to the time of America's entry into the European war little but tranquility and contentment had reigned for a generation in the entrancing islands of the North Pacific. A score of races lived side by side, in a degree of amity to be found nowhere else in the world, and no one entertained apprehensions of racial conflict.

Sugar, though selling for 6 cents a pound or less at retail, was so profitable that half the white population was living on its dividends. A score or more of producing stock companies were paying from 20 to 40 per cent on par value; and this increased more than 100 per cent when America entered the war, and the retail price of sugar soared to unheard-of heights. There followed a brief period of unexampled prosperity and luxury. And then—chaos! Farewell to ease and lavish expenditure; to hopes of statehood; to the dreamy existence of the present and rosy fantasies of the future!

What was the cause? Chiefly labor troubles with the plantation workers—Japanese, Filipinos and Portuguese, mostly the first-named; troubles not confined to the sugar fields, but extending over the pineapple plantations and other farms, the cattle ranches, even to the Japanese fishermen in their sampans. There came a day when—unprecedented happening—10,000 Japanese laborers thronged Honolulu for a strike demonstration and labor parade, demanding more wages and shorter hours.

It is not difficult to imagine the sensations of Honolulu's minority of whites, and the perturbation of the planters. Concessions were made. In fact, they had to be made. The employers had been taken almost entirely unaware, not having dreamed that concerted action by the plantation hands was in process of achievement. Dividends dropped at once, and soon many of the companies were paying none at all. Those who had lived on them went to work, mostly in the States.

The fault was largely with the planters, after all. They had been too sure of themselves. The characterization, "melting pot," frequently applied to the islands, had long ago lost any significance. All apprehensions as to what the ever-increasing rumble of that boiling pot might portend had been lulled. Yet investigation soon disclosed the fact that the labor uprising had had its instigation far distant from Hawaii; and that, all unknown to their employers, the Japanese were members of organizations controlled from their homeland!

Moreover, Hawaii then, and not until then, awakened to the fact that a colonization process was systematically going on. Look at these figures! In 1910 there were in the Hawaiian Islands something less than 80,000 Japanese. In 1920, there were 109,270, an increase of something like 40 per cent, in a single decade! And there is no diminution of this rate, nor, as things stand now, is there likely to be. Furthermore, in that same period the increase of Caucasian races combined totaled considerably less than 40 per cent. The natives, those of full Hawaiian blood, fell off in numbers quite materially, as they have been doing for half a century. And today the total population of the Territory is made up in almost equal parts of Japanese, and of all others combined. Of pure Caucasians there are scarcely 20,000; of Caucasian-Hawaiian, about 12,000. The Chinese are present in about one-fifth the number of the Japanese.

Here, then, lies the chief obstacle, the one insurmountable obstacle to statehood and to a safe and assured future for Hawaii. As a state, Hawaii would necessarily have representatives in Congress chosen by the people of the islands as a whole, representatives agreeable to the majority of the voters. Considering the figures given, is it not clear what that would mean? What, indeed, would be the character of Hawaii's representation in Congress, as the forty-ninth State?

Recent investigation has shown that thirty-two distinct races and race combinations exist in the islands, with the Japanese not only predominating, but growing yearly stronger in that predominance. The old island life, like the native islanders, has been fading like a wraith for years.

At last, then, all this has been recognized; and very recently the Hawaiian Homes Bill has been enacted into federal law. This provides for leasing, at a nominal figure, homestead lands to islanders of at least one-half native stock. These lands are in a large tract set apart on the island of Molokai, where there is plenty of room. And so kindly have the industrious islanders taken to this project for the revival of their race that more than 2000 have taken up lands in the homestead tract within the past three years, and the experiment bears every prospect of success. All of which is very gratifying from many points of view. But it offers little or nothing in the way of a solution of the chief problem.

For many reasons the future of Hawaii is of vital significance to America. Volumes have been written, and a thousand songs sung, upon its charm as a pleasure ground. That charm is, in truth, one that abides long in the memory of the casual visitor. But the practical value is of much more importance, the strategic advantages of this mid-Pacific station being almost immeasurable, while in economic worth no similar group in the world compares with that of Hawaii.

From an economic standpoint the value of the Territory is very quickly established, in the fact alone that last year it sent to the States more than \$80,000,000 worth of sugar, and nearly \$20,000,000 worth of pineapples, with \$1,000,000 worth of miscellaneous products, including various fruits, rubber and hides; and, in fact, pretty nearly everything that is grown in any climate, and is not too perishable to export.

But there remains the uncertainty of the future. With the racial situation as described, statehood is out of the question. The best that can be hoped is a continuation of the present status, assuring at least one Caucasian representative at Washington. No man can say what time will bring to Hawaii. And that fact has altered the tone of life there from that of the peace and content and sheer joy of existence which prevailed for a generation, to one of uncertainty not unminged with apprehension, having not only an immediate moral effect, but also fraught with possibilities of future economic disaster.

M. T. G.